



GRAND ARCADE, WIGAN, Greater Manchester

Archaeological Evaluation



Oxford Archaeology North

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Modus Properties

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SUMMARY

A proposal to erect a major new retail facility in Wigan, known as the Grand Arcade Shopping Development, has been submitted by Modus Properties. The proposed development area lies on the eastern fringe of the centre of Wigan (centred on SD 5836 0571), and incorporates part of the historic town (Fig 1). In order to secure archaeological interests, a condition was placed on the planning application, which, in the first instance, allowed for a desk-based assessment of the proposed development area. The results of the desk-based study led to a requirement for an archaeological evaluation of the site prior to development. This specified the excavation of 36 targeted trial trenches, which focused on nine areas of the site that were considered to have a potential to contain archaeological remains.

The programme of archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Oxford Archaeology North between November 2004 and February 2005. The results obtained from this work have identified three areas in particular that have significant *in-situ* archaeological remains: Ship Yard (Area G3), Powell's Yard (Area G7) and McEwan's Yard (Area G10). In addition, the area along the foot of the escarpment to the west of Station Road (Areas G6 and G8) revealed some archaeological remains of significance, but seemingly in a lower density.

Area G3 revealed several features of medieval date, including pits and ditches representing the occupation of the burgrave plots to the rear of Millgate between the 12th and 14th centuries, and evidence for the continued use of the site between the 17th and 20th centuries. A large collection of stratified pottery was recovered from the evaluation trenches, representing a significant assemblage with some potential to inform a greater understanding of medieval and post-medieval ceramic traditions in Wigan.

Areas G7 and G10 are adjacent plots of land situated on the eastern side of Millgate towards its southern end. The evaluation trenches placed across these areas revealed a stratified sequence of deposits to survive *in-situ*, dating from the Roman period to the present day. In addition, there was some evidence for the area to have been terraced during the Roman period, suggesting this to have been a focus for a significant level of activity.

It is recommended that further archaeological work is undertaken in advance of development. In particular, it is recommended that Areas G3, G7 and G10 are subjected to a programme of controlled archaeological excavation in advance of any earth-moving works as the proposed development will have a negative impact on buried remains. The excavation should aim to provide a complete record of all buried remains within these areas in advance of their ultimate destruction in order to facilitate an understanding of the occupation of this part of the town during the Roman, medieval and later periods. It is also recommended that further archaeological investigation is undertaken in Areas G6 and G8. However, current design proposals indicate that archaeological deposits in these areas will not be subjected to a negative impact as there will only be limited earth-moving works. Where earth-moving works are necessitated, it is considered appropriate that these are monitored by an archaeological watching brief.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to express its thanks to Anthony Kilbride of Modus Properties for commissioning and supporting the work, and to Neville Patterson of Gleeds Management Services for considerable logistical support. OA North are also grateful to Norman Redhead, the Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, and Philip Powell, the Wigan Conservation Officer, for their support, advice and encouragement throughout the course of the project. Additionally, Mark Richardson and Stuart McFarlane of Shepherd's Construction, Steven Thompson of Wigan Borough Council, Bill Aldridge of Wigan Archaeological Society, and Yvonne Webb of Wigan Museum Services are also thanked for their valuable input. The project was funded entirely by Modus Properties.

The archaeological evaluations were directed by Sean McPhillips and Chris Healey, who were assisted by Chris Ridings, Nicola Gaskell, Martin Sowerby, David Hodgson, Paul Clark and Caroline Bulcock, and all survey requirements were completed by Chris Wild. The report was compiled by Sean McPhillips, Ian Miller and Chris Healey, the finds were examined by Jo Dawson, Andrew Bates, Sean McPhillips and Ian Miller, and the illustrations were prepared by Chris Ridings, Christina Clarke and Mark Tidmarsh. The report was edited by Ian Miller, who was also responsible for project management.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT

- 1.1.1 A proposal to erect a major new retail facility in Wigan, known as the Grand Arcade Shopping Development, has been submitted by Modus Properties. The proposed development area lies on the eastern fringe of the centre of Wigan (centred on SD 5836 0571), and incorporates part of the historic town (Fig 1). As such, the construction programme is likely to have a negative impact on buried remains pertaining to the Roman, medieval and post-medieval town.
- 1.1.2 In order to secure archaeological interests, the Greater Manchester Assistant County Archaeologist, in consultation with the Wigan Conservation Officer, attached an archaeological condition to planning consent for the proposed development, and a brief detailing the required archaeological works was devised by an archaeological consultant. In the first instance, a desk-based assessment of the proposed development area was required. The results of this study (UMAU 2001) led to a requirement for a programme of archaeological evaluation, which was intended to assess the nature, extent and significance of buried archaeological remains, in advance of development work.
- 1.1.3 In October 2004, Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) was invited to submit a costed project design to undertake the specified programme of archaeological evaluation (*Appendix 1*). Following the acceptance of the project design, OA North was commissioned to carry out the evaluation, which was undertaken between November 2004 and February 2005.
- 1.1.4 This report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation, and provides recommendations for further archaeological work that will be required in order to satisfy the planning condition in advance of development.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

- 2.1.1 In response to a request from Mr Anthony Kilbride, of Modus Properties, OA North submitted a project design for a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed Grand Arcade development in Wigan (*Appendix 1*). Following the acceptance of the project design by the Assistant County Archaeologist for Greater Manchester, OA North was commissioned to undertake the work.
- 2.1.2 The archaeological evaluation was undertaken between November 2004 and February 2005, and comprised the excavation of 36 trial trenches, with a combined total length of 350m, that were focused on nine separate areas (Fig 2). All work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures provided by the Institute of Field Archaeologists.

2.2 EVALUATION TRENCHING

- 2.2.1 The uppermost levels were excavated by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The same machine was then used to define carefully the extent of any surviving walls, foundations and other remains, after which all excavations were undertaken manually.
- 2.2.2 All information was recorded stratigraphically with accompanying documentation (plans, sections and both colour slide and black and white print photographs, both of individual contexts and overall site shots from standard view points). Photography was undertaken with 35mm cameras on archivable black-and-white print film as well as colour transparency, all frames including a visible, graduated metric scale. Digital photography was extensively used throughout the course of the fieldwork for presentation purposes. Photographic records were also maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.

2.3 ARCHIVE

- 2.3.1 A full archive of the work has been produced to a professional standard in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (1991) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). It is intended that the results obtained from the various investigations will be combined to form a single, integrated archive. When completed, it is envisaged that the paper and material archive will be deposited with the Wigan Museum Services. In addition, a copy of the report will be forwarded to the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), and a summary sent to the National Monuments Record (NMR).

3. BACKGROUND

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 The following section presents an overview of the natural, historical and archaeological background to the study area, and is intended to provide a wider context in which the results obtained from the evaluation may be placed. Most of the background information has been elucidated from secondary sources, although some primary archive material and relevant cartographic sources have also been consulted where appropriate.

3.2 LOCATION, GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.2.1 **Location:** the study area lies on the eastern fringe of the historic core of Wigan (centred on SD 5836 0571). The site is bounded by Standishgate to the north-west, Crompton Street to the north, River Way to the east, and Millgate to the south-west (Plate 1).

3.2.2 **Geology:** the geology of the area forms part of the Lancashire Coal Measures, which extend from the Mersey Valley in the south to the Amounderness Plain in the north-west (Countryside Commission 1998, 172). The solid geology comprises productive coal measures, with Bunter sandstone and marls to the south (Ordnance Survey 1951). The overlying drift geology constitutes glacial and post-glacially derived tills, with fluvial deposits of gravel along the course of the River Douglas (Countryside Commission 1998, 128), which lies to the east of the study area.

3.2.3 **Topography:** a detailed understanding of the topography is provided by a contour survey that was carried out across the centre of the town in 1982 by the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit (GMAU 1987). The results obtained from this demonstrate that the modern ground surface within the present study area straddles the eastern side of a spur on which the historic core of the town lies. The lowest section is that between River Way and Station Road, which incorporates the line of the former west bank of the River Douglas, although the levels in this area were raised significantly as a result of redevelopment work during the later 19th century. The area to the west and north-west rises steeply, although the natural slope has been altered substantially by the construction of a multi-storey car park on the corner of Millgate and Station Road, which is terraced into the hillside, and the Civic Centre, which necessitated the raising of ground levels. Millgate also rises fairly steeply from a height of 34m above Ordnance Datum at its south-eastern end, to a high point in excess of 50m above Ordnance Datum near its junction with the area known as the Wiend.

3.3 HISTORY AND ARCHAEOLOGY

- 3.3.1 **Prehistoric period:** there is relatively little evidence for prehistoric activity around Wigan, and none in the vicinity of the study area. Two stray finds are recorded from the wider area: a Neolithic polished stone axe was found at Gidlow (Jackson 1936, 74), and a Bronze Age axe hammer, now lost, was discovered near Bottling Wood to the north-east of the study area (UMAU 2001, 7).
- 3.3.2 **Romano-British period:** the site of Wigan had long been associated with the settlement of *Coccium*, which is recorded in the Antonine Itinerary as lying 17 miles from Manchester (Watkin 1883, 20). Weight has been added to this conjecture by a number of artefacts of Roman date that were discovered across Wigan during the 19th century as a result of construction work in the Wallgate, King Street and Darlington Street area (Hannavy 1990, 8). A particular concentration of finds has been identified on the higher ground around Library Street and Millgate (Hawkes 1935, 43), and the remains of a probable Roman cemetery were also discovered during the construction of the gas works on the southern edge of the town between 1822 and 1830 (Watkin 1883, 20). In the early 19th century, a defensive ditch and *agger* were reportedly visible along the north side of the town centre, although there is some debate over the veracity of this observation (SMR 4057.1.0).
- 3.3.3 However, it was not until excavations were carried out in the 1980s that actual Roman settlement remains were identified in Wigan. These were at first only slight and lacking in structural remains (Holdsworth and Reynolds 1981, 2). A hearth, discovered in the Wiend in 1982-3, was the first Roman feature in the town to have been subject to detailed archaeological excavation (Tindall 1983, 2). These investigations eventually revealed the remains of what has been interpreted as a Roman military industrial site, comprising a series of timber buildings, furnaces and hearths and a metalled road, and it is considered likely that further Roman remains existed near the summit of the hill in Wigan town centre before being largely destroyed by Georgian and Victorian cellars (*op cit*, 29-30). The results obtained from this work added weight to the suggestion that Wigan is indeed the site of *Coccium*, although the nature, function and longevity of the Roman settlement remained uncertain. Indeed, whilst the main phase of activity appears to have come to an end by the early years of the 3rd century, basic questions remain regarding the chronology and nature of the Roman occupation not only in Wigan, but also in the wider area (Buxton and Shotter 1996, 77). Similarly, it remains unclear as to what form of occupation there might have been following the collapse of Roman administration.
- 3.3.4 **Medieval period:** Wigan is not named in the Domesday survey, but it is thought to be the 'church of the manor' of Newton (Powell 1998, 6). The name Wigan does not appear until 1199, and it has been suggested that the name refers to the presence of a Roman road; the Saxon for road being *wæg*, although it is also thought to relate to a British personal name (UMAU 2001, 9). During the 13th century Wigan began to prosper, in part due to the granting of a market charter and three day fair in 1245 (Hannavy 1990, 20). It gained Royal Borough status a year later, and Wigan gradually grew in

size and prosperity as a result. As a Royal Borough, the citizens received the rights and privileges of freemen, or ‘burgesses’, which included the right to rent a burgage plot as free tenants of the lord of the manor. The size of the burgage plots was specified as five roods of land, for which an annual rent of 12d was levied (Bridgeman 1888-90, 9-10).

- 3.3.5 By the mid-13th century Wigan was one of the larger chartered towns of Lancashire, along with Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Manchester and Warrington (White 1996, 129). This is demonstrated in its assessment as a borough in the exchequer lay subsidies of 1332 (Morris 1983). The expansion of the town was also reflected in the construction of a bridge over the River Douglas at the bottom of Millgate, which was authorised by an Act of Parliament in 1334 (Hannavy 1990, 36).
- 3.3.6 During the medieval period Wigan was essentially an agricultural town but a variety of industries developed at an early date, including textile manufacture, coal mining and metal working, which comprised the production of iron, pewter and brass (Powell 1998, 8). The manufacture of felt hats was also carried out in Wigan, and whilst this was originally a cottage-based industry, mills for the trade were built in 1782 (*ibid*). Textile production was dominated by the woollen industry, which was sufficiently well-established by the early 14th century to support three fulling mills (Hannavy 1990, 34). However, during the mid-15th century there was a significant decline in trade and many burgage plots may have been abandoned or decreased in use during this time (UMAU 2001, 10). Despite this, it is probable that the present street pattern reflects the medieval development of the town and the continuity of plots laid out during the medieval period.
- 3.3.7 It has been suggested that the town had some sort of defensive circuit during this period, which possibly took the form of an earth bank and ditch (Powell 1998, 8). This may have enclosed an irregular, oval-shaped area bounded approximately by the River Douglas, Dicconson Street (towards the southern end of Standishgate), New Market Street, Dorning Street and King Street (*ibid*).
- 3.3.8 The physical remains of medieval Wigan have been uncovered in several excavations within the town centre; cultivation soils and a timber-lined well or cistern were excavated at the Wiend (Jones and Price 1985, 29), and post-holes and pottery dating to the 14th or 15th century were uncovered at Chapel Street (GMAU 1987, 2). The remains of two medieval burgage plots with a substantial town house constructed of timber were also discovered on Hallgate (GMAU 2001). The excavated burgage plots were found to be each at least 5m wide, and between 30m and 40m in length (*ibid*). Recent archaeological work at 130 – 130a Standishgate also yielded physical remains of medieval date (OA North 2005). Evidence for the earliest activity on the site, which was dated to the 12th or 13th centuries, was represented by several large pit features that yielded a small, but significant, assemblage of medieval pottery. There were no structural remains associated with these pits, suggesting that any medieval buildings that had occupied the site had been of an insubstantial nature. Nevertheless, the excavated features provided

new evidence for the extent of the urban fringe associated with medieval Wigan.

- 3.3.9 **Post-medieval period:** in broad terms, the 16th to 18th centuries was a period of increased growth and prosperity for Wigan; the town probably expanded in size by about 30 percent during the 16th century to a total population of approximately 4000 by 1600 (Hannavy 1990, 46), and by the 1630s Wigan had become one of the most densely populated towns in Lancashire. New buildings began to be constructed in the rear part of the medieval burgage plots within the central part of the town, and by 1538 John Leland was able to describe Wigan as ‘*a paved town as big as Warrington, but better builded...*’ (Chandler 1998, 269). However, an eyewitness account of Wigan during the late 18th century gives the impression that development at this time was rather *ad hoc*: ‘*The main streets of the town are broad, but irregularly built, with a mixture of old and modern houses.*’ (Aiken 1795, 294).
- 3.3.10 The outbreak of the Civil War in 1642 represented a severe check on the town’s fortunes. Wigan entered the war as a Royalist stronghold, and was later subjected to a punitive taxation under the Commonwealth. It was not until the 18th century that the town once again achieved economic success and renewed expansion.
- 3.3.11 The growth of Wigan during this period was largely the result of the coal, iron and textile industries, particularly woollen cloths, linen, calicos and checks. The town specialised in the manufacture of woollen bedding textiles, which were produced in cottage hand-loom shops (Powell 1998, 9). In 1627, the Wigan Company of Pewterers was founded, and the town emerged as one of the most important centres for pewter production in the county (*op cit*, 10), whilst other metal-working industries also developed (Tindall 1985, 23). In particular, the manufacture of brass products, bell founding and watchmaking emerged as important industries active in the town during the 17th century. A contemporary account noted that the design and manufacture of clocks and non-ferrous metal foundries for small bells, candlesticks and other household goods continued to be important trades during the mid-18th century (Berg and Berg 2001, 295).
- 3.3.12 Coal mining in the Wigan area during the medieval period had been carried out on what was essentially small-scale, open-cast sites, but by the 16th century mining was mostly underground (Hannavy 1990, 69). A document of 1619 provides one of the earliest references to a coal pit on Millgate itself (UMAU 2001, 9). By the late 18th century, the Wigan coalfield had become the centre of the region’s coal trade, and was recognised as one of the most important of the Lancashire coalfields of this period (Farrer and Brownbill 1908, 357). This was partially on account of rich deposits of cannel coal, which burns with a bright flame and produces very little ash, and thus was in great demand for household use and invariably sold for a higher price than ordinary coal. The coal industry continued to expand through the 19th century; by 1874 there were 140 collieries operating in the Wigan area, many of which continued in use into the 20th century (Ashmore 1982). Trade was helped by the completion of the Douglas Navigation in 1742 and the opening

of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in 1774, which generated large amounts of trade, not least with Ireland (Clarke 1994, 43).

- 3.3.13 One of the earliest maps of Wigan (LRO DP175) was drawn in 1712 to illustrate the proposed River Douglas Navigation. Whilst being somewhat schematic, the map shows relative dense development along Millgate, although this appears to have been focused particularly along the western side of the road. This contrasts with a map of the town drawn by Mather in 1827, which provides the first detailed plan of Wigan (Fig 3).
- 3.3.14 It seems that cotton was beginning to be the dominant element of the textile industry by the later 18th century; in 1754, the Swedish industrial spy RR Angerstein noted that '*large numbers of women and children were occupied with the spinning of cotton*' (Berg and Berg 2001, 295). Some 40 years later, Aiken (1795, 294) commented that '*the cotton manufactory, as in all other places, intrudes upon the old staple of the place*'. Although slow by national standards the introduction of steam-powered mills during the early part of the 19th century meant that the textile industry remained an important part of the local economy; at one point in the 19th century, the industry accounted for over 50 percent of the employment in the town (Hannavy 1990, 116). The new process of ring spinning was introduced in a Wigan textile mill in 1887, and from 1888 the Wigan firm of Ffarington, Eckersley & Co Ltd became for three decades the largest ring spinners in Britain (Williams and Farnie 1992, 35).
- 3.3.15 Further transport links, including a canal branch to Manchester and the construction of the railways, continued to stimulate Wigan's extraction and manufacturing industries during the 19th century. The construction of the Central Station a short distance to the east of Millgate is of particular relevance to the present study. This was the third station to be built in Wigan, and was erected in 1892 by the Grand Central Railway Company (Hannavy 1990, 96). Its construction demanded considerable landscaping works, which included infilling the original course of the River Douglas and the raising of levels along the western side of the Douglas Valley.
- 3.3.16 The continuing prosperity of the town meant that the population increased at a tremendous rate during the 19th century. Much of the population were housed in tightly-packed courts and small terraces, with the result that sanitation reached correspondingly poor levels (UMAU 2001, 12). As a result, the waterworks and gasworks were improved, public swimming baths built and roads widened and improved (*ibid*). During the 20th century Wigan's two main industries, coal and textiles declined, although engineering and food processing became increasingly important and contributed greatly to the area's economy (McNeil and Nevell 2000, 66).
- 3.3.17 The Central Station was closed in 1965, and had been demolished by 1982. During the 1980s, the street plan in the area was remodelled by the construction of the ring road. Of particular relevance to the present study was that element of the ring road called River Way, which was driven across the old course of the River Douglas to the east of the proposed development site.

4. SUMMARY RESULTS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 In total, 36 trial trenches with a combined total length of 350m were excavated across the study area (Fig 2), in accordance with the project specification. The trenches were focused on nine separate areas, and were intended to assess the nature, density, extent, state of preservation, and significance of any archaeological remains. This section presents a summary of the results obtained from the archaeological evaluation.

4.2 RESULTS OF THE EVALUATION

4.2.1 **Area G1:** two trenches, with a combined length of 15m, were each excavated to a maximum depth of 4m. The trenches were placed across a landscaped area adjacent to the Watkin Street car park, and were intended to assess the survival of a former cotton mill, which is depicted on the 60": 1 mile Ordnance Survey map published in 1848.

4.2.2 No structural remains were encountered in either trench, although a rubble layer (**100**) comprising crushed brick was exposed at a depth of 0.7m below the modern ground surface in Trench 1. The layer probably represented the demolition of the mill and subsequent redevelopment associated with the construction of the railway and the former Central Station during the late 19th century. Amongst the rubble was a small group of pottery fragments that have been ascribed a 19th century date.

4.2.3 A thick band (1.60m) of coal and fuel ash (**1026**) was encountered at a depth of 0.95m below the turf in Trench 2. This may have been associated with the former mill's steam-power plant, although it is perhaps more likely to have derived from the sinking of coal shafts in the vicinity. The layer of dumped material overlay a sequential deposition of clay, black silt and coal waste up to 1.7m thick (**1027**). The dumping sequence possibly represented the redeposited waste products associated with the mill's steam plant, and may indicate the proximity of a boiler house or chimney. However, this could not be confirmed within the confine of the evaluation trench.

4.2.4 **Area G2:** three trenches with combined total length of 23.5m were excavated across a car park between Station Road and Watkin Street with the intention of recovering archaeological and palaeo-environmental evidence associated with the former line of the River Douglas and its western bank. The trenches were excavated to a maximum depth of 3.80m, and each provided evidence for considerable landscaping activity during the 19th century.

4.2.5 Physical evidence for the line of the river was limited to a small pocket of blackened silt revealed at the bases of Trenches 1 and 3, which probably represented a banked riverine deposit. The silt in Trench 1 (**1028**) was encountered at a depth of 3.50m below the modern ground surface. This was excavated for a distance of 3m, and was revealed to have a maximum thickness of 0.75m. The layer sloped sharply to the south, suggesting that it

- represented the edge of the former river channel, and was sealed by a succession of similarly sloping deposits (**I030**), which yielded a small group of pottery and clay tobacco pipe fragments, all of which were of post-medieval date. These were overlain by redeposited clay, and a sequence of tipping layers (**I031**) comprising loose soil mixed with brick and rubble, which seemingly represented the in-filling of the river channel during the late 19th century (Plate 2).
- 4.2.6 An identical silt deposit was exposed within the north-western corner of Trench 3 at a depth of 3.60m below the modern ground surface. The layer (**I029**) was spread over a distance of 0.6m by 0.3m, and was overlaid by almost identical deposits (**I032**) as those encountered in Trench 1.
- 4.2.7 **Area G3:** the evaluation of this area comprised the excavation of four trial trenches, with a combined total length of 53m, within the area of Ship Yard. This had presumably been named after the Ship Inn, which lay at the western end of the yard along the Millgate frontage. Ship Yard is shown on Mather's map of 1827 as a passageway leading eastwards off Millgate, with buildings along the northern and southern sides (Fig 3).
- 4.2.8 The evaluation trenches were intended to assess the survival of deposits associated with medieval and post-medieval occupation of the area, and particularly the nature of activity within burgage plots extending back from Millgate. The surviving archaeological remains were sealed by a layer of concrete that was bordered in the north and east by cellars. The cellars compromised the length of all the excavated trenches, although significant and well-preserved deposits within closely sequenced soil horizons were encountered below the concrete surface across the southern part of the site. A chronology of the sequence was achieved via material evidence that dated from the medieval period through to the last use of the site in the 20th century. The evaluation also demonstrated a potential for waterlogged remains of structural timbers to survive *in-situ*. These included fence posts that may indicate the line of a plot boundary, potentially of medieval origin. The finds assemblage produced from the evaluation trenches included a large collection of pottery recovered from the fills of pits, gullies, wall construction trenches, and horticultural soils.
- 4.2.9 **Trench 1:** this was aligned north/south along the western part of the site, and was excavated to a length of 12m (Plate 3). A layer of clay (**317**), exposed at a depth of 1.3m within the southern part of the trench, seemingly represented the natural subsoil (Fig 4).
- 4.2.10 The earliest features encountered within the trench included a series of inter-cutting pits (**335**, **355**, **319**, and **I215**) that were concentrated at the south end of the trench and observed within a north-west facing section (Plate 4, Fig 6). The earliest of these was sub-rectangular-shaped pit **I215**. The pit was 0.7m wide and 0.6m deep, and was filled primarily with a dark grey/brown sandy-silt deposit (**I217**) that measured up to 0.32m thick. The upper fill of the pit comprised a 0.31m thick layer of redeposited clay (**I216**). Neither of the fills from pit **I215** produced any finds.

- 4.2.11 A sub-rectangular pit (**319**), identified in the south end of the trench, measured at least 1.2m by 1m and 0.42m deep. The southern part of the pit had been removed by the foundation trench (**327**) for a post-medieval wall (4.2.15 below), and the north-eastern edge was cut by pit **335** (Fig 4). The sandy-silt fill (**320**) yielded fragments of glass bottles pottery that included Blackwares to which a 17th to 18th centuries date range may be ascribed. It would seem that this pit had been used as a repository for domestic waste.
- 4.2.12 Pits **1215** and **319** were both cut by pit **335**, which was sub-rectangular in plan with an uneven base that sloped sharply to the west, giving a maximum depth of 0.4m (Fig 6). The pit was filled with dark grey organic sandy-silt (**334**) that yielded fragments of Blackwares and clay tobacco pipe, to which an 18th century date may be ascribed. Fill **334** was overlain by two wooden objects, seemingly representing the vestiges of planks, which had apparently been deliberately laid and remained *in-situ* (Plate 5).
- 4.2.13 Pit **335** was cut by feature **355**, which comprised a large sub-square cut measuring approximately 1m² with a depth of 0.8m. The fill (**1218**) comprised dark brown humic sandy-silt with occasional fragments of wood, glass bottles, and sherds of pottery. The pottery included fragments of Blackwares and glazed red earthenwares with a date range from the 17th to 19th centuries. Fill **1218** was in turn sealed by a layer of redeposited natural clay (**354**) that contained a similar range of finds. These included fragments of coal, animal bone, clay tobacco pipe and sherds of Mottled Ware pottery that has a date range from the late 17th to early 18th centuries. These groups of artefacts indicated that pits **335** and **355** had been excavated in common episodes over a short period, and had probably been used as repositories for domestic waste.
- 4.2.14 Another probable refuse pit (**330**) was identified in the central area of the trench (Fig 4). The pit was sub-circular in plan with dimensions of 1.6m by 0.8m, and was filled by pale red sandy-clay (**329**). The fill contained abundant fragments of broken bricks.
- 4.2.15 The southern edge of the trench was bounded by a brick wall (**318**) that was aligned east/west, parallel and adjacent to the Ship Yard alley (Fig 4). Wall **318** had been set into foundation trench **327**, the fill of which (**328**) yielded fragments of black glazed red earthenware pottery.
- 4.2.16 Excavation revealed that the northern end of the trench contained a deep, brick-built cellar associated with former properties along the edge of Ship Yard. The floor (**304**) of the cellar comprised large flagstones, and the southern wall (**307**) incorporated a cellar light (Plate 6). The cellar light appeared to have been inserted into wall **307** after its original build, representing a change in the cellar's function, or perhaps reflecting the introduction of housing improvement Acts during the late 19th century. The cellar contained a thick deposit of rubble material (**300**), representing its abandonment and in-filling during the 20th century.
- 4.2.17 Two service trenches (**321** and **322**), both aligned broadly east/west, represented the latest features encountered within Trench 1. Service trench

321, cut into natural clay **317** at a depth of 0.4m, was situated within the northern part of the trench (Plate 3). Service trench **322** was aligned east/west, running from the western edge of the trench and across the entire length of Trench 2. The base of service trench **322** was not encountered, although it was clearly established that there was no potential for archaeological remains to survive beneath.

- 4.2.18 *Trench 2*: the trench was placed along the southern boundary of the site, parallel and adjacent to the existing alley that connects Millgate with Station Road. The trench was excavated to a length of 22m, and to a maximum depth of 1.6m (Plate 7). Most of the features encountered in the trench had been truncated by service trench **322**, which lay along the length of the trench (Figs 3 and 4).
- 4.2.19 Possible medieval activity was represented by pit **1224**, which was exposed within the base of a sequence of inter-cutting pits (**385**, **1210**, **1212**, **1223**; Fig 7). Pit **1224** was cut into natural clay (**317**) and appeared to be sub-rectangular with steep angled sides and a rounded base (Plate 8). It had estimated dimensions of 1.6m by 1.5m, and a depth of at least 0.5m. The pit was filled with dark grey silty-clay (**1225**) containing few inclusions. The upper edge of the pit was cut by a circular feature (**385**) that contained brick fragments within a brown silty-clay fill (**386**). Remnants of pit or post-hole (**1210**) survived along the western edge of **1224**. Measuring up to 0.28m in depth **1210** was filled with a brown clay-silt (**1211**). The western side of **1210** had been obliterated by feature **1212**, which comprised a steep-sided cut that resembled the edge of a ditch. The rounded base of a probable circular pit (**1223**) represented the latest feature in the sequence (Plate 8), though no edges were determined. No finds were yielded from any of the pits.
- 4.2.20 A degraded stone spread (**366**) observed along the southern edge of the trench (Fig 4) may be a remnant of a medieval surface. The spread comprised flat and angular sandstone fragments that had average dimensions of 0.30m by 0.15m, which survived for a distance of 2m by 0.5m within a reddish-brown soil horizon. The spread contained small fragments of ceramic building materials.
- 4.2.21 A dry-stone wall (**324**), aligned north/south and located at the eastern end of the trench (Fig 5), may represent a remnant boundary feature. The wall measured at least 1.6m by 0.25m and survived to a height of 1m, sealed by a series of levelling layers beneath a concrete surface of modern origin (Plate 9). The fabric of the wall consisted of dressed masonry blocks at the base that had an average size of between 0.24m by 0.12m by 0.10m. These were sealed by two courses of smaller, roughly-hewn stones. Faint residue of lime mortar bonding survived within the upper courses. No artefactual evidence was recovered from the wall's construction trench, although the natural clay had been cut from a similar level to that of medieval pit **315** (Trench 3), suggesting wall **324** to be of an early, and potentially, medieval date.
- 4.2.22 Another possible boundary feature was represented by a series of post-holes (**368**, **370**, **383** and **1200**) that were aligned broadly parallel and adjacent to

the existing alley. The post-holes may have been elements of a fence line that ran for a distance of approximately 12m, perhaps delineating the edge of a burgage plot. The gaps between **368** and **370** were measured at 1.5m, and between **383** and **1200** measured at 4m.

- 4.2.23 Another series of inter-cutting pits was exposed in the central part of the trench (Fig 8). The earliest pit (**1207**) of this group comprised a 1.5m wide sub-circular cut with shallow edges filled with dark grey clay-silt (**1206**). Pit **1207** had seemingly been cut by another large rectangular pit (**387**) that had vertical edges and a flat base cut through natural clay **317**. The surviving dimensions of pit **387** were 3m in width, with an overall depth of 0.8m. The pit was lined on the west edge with yellowish-red clay (**1204**), which had slumped toward the base and had also diffused with the primary fill (**1205**). Fill **1205** comprised a dark brown clay-silt that contained charcoal and <2% small rounded stones. The pit at some stage had been re-cut (**1203**) with less vertical edges and smaller dimensions of 2m in width and 0.65m in depth. The backfill of **1203** comprised a dark brown silty-clay (**1220**) measuring 0.42m thick, which was sealed by dark grey compact clay (**336**). Fill **336** produced several sherds of pottery that had a date range of between the 17th and 18th centuries. Aside from fill **336**, none of the other pits in this group produced finds.
- 4.2.24 Layers **396** and **397** (Fig 4) were probably mixed fills of a large pit (**374**) that had largely been disturbed by service trench **322**. The pit was sub-circular in plan and was at least 3m in extent, within a wide U-shaped profile. The west edge of the cut was observed in Trench 1 with partial remains of its mixed clay fill (**333**) extant. Fill **333** produced pottery dating to the late 17th and early 18th centuries.
- 4.2.25 Layer **388** comprised a 1.4m by 0.75m spread of mid-grey silty-clay that was observed along the southern edge of the trench. The layer was cut by a sub-circular feature (**389**) that measured 1.4m by 0.65m. The feature was filled with an orange/brown clay-silt (**390**) that contained up to 40% broken bricks. The feature was probably used as a rubble dump, although no finds were recovered to provide any indication of the date of deposition.
- 4.2.26 Pit **372**, located in the central part of the trench, comprised an ovular-shaped feature measuring 0.72m by 0.5m, with a maximum depth of 0.1m. It appeared that much of the feature had been truncated by a service trench (**322**) of 20th century origin. The construction of this service trench had clearly disturbed the pit fill (**373**), although several fragments of animal bone recovered from the pipe trench possibly derived from the pit, and maybe the detritus of an animal burial.
- 4.2.27 Drain **379** was observed in the south-facing section of the trench and comprised a stone-lined structure that was capped with sandstone and rendered at the base with slate. The drain seemed to run along a north/south alignment. No finds were recovered.
- 4.2.28 An orange gravel spread (**349**) was observed at the east edge of the trench that extended over a distance of 1.5m by 1m running beyond the south

section. The spread contained late 18th and early 19th century pottery, and may represent a levelling episode during that period.

- 4.2.29 A compacted clinker and gravel surface (**323**) at the eastern edge of the trench, may be a remnant of a yard surface associated with the Ship Yard, which was laid down during the 18th or 19th centuries.
- 4.2.30 *Trench 3*: this was aligned north/south across the central part of the site, parallel to Trench 1, and was excavated to a length of 8.8m (Fig 5). A layer of clay (**357**) within the southern part of the trench, represented the natural subsoil.
- 4.2.31 Potentially the earliest of the features identified within the trench was a circular pit (**315**), cut into natural clay **317** towards the southern end of the trench (Plate 10). The pit measured 1.2m in diameter, and had a maximum depth of 0.75m. The fill (**316**) comprised firm mid-grey silty-clay containing <10% small- to medium-sized pebbles, and yielded fragments of Roman and medieval pottery.
- 4.2.32 The vestiges of two shallow gullies (**365** and **377**) were identified within the central part of the trench. Both were aligned east/west, and were set 0.60m apart. Both gullies had a width of 0.35m, and an average depth of 0.17m. The fills of the gullies (**366** and **376** respectively) were indistinguishable from deposit **337**, which comprised an homogenous silty-clay deposit that had a loose texture, resembling a garden soil layer. The deposit was spread over a distance of 1m sloping to the south, and contained material that dated from the late 17th to early 20th centuries, suggesting it to have been disturbed.
- 4.2.33 Lying above layer **337** was an area of disturbance (**364**) that could represent a buried topsoil deposit. The deposit was very similar in texture to **337** but contained less clay. The layer contained material that dated from the late 18th and 19th centuries.
- 4.2.34 Layer **391** was very similar in composition to that of **337** and **364**. The layer appeared to be part of a build-up or levelling event that possibly related to later buildings on the site.
- 4.2.35 A wall (**325**) of a similar construction to wall **324** (Trench 2) was encountered along the northern edge of the trench (Plate 11). Whilst no dating evidence was obtained from the fabric of the wall or its foundation trench (**347**), the nature of its construction suggested that it to be of late medieval or early post-medieval origin. It was aligned east/west, and was sealed by a brick wall forming part of a later cellar. The brick wall may represent an attempt to re-use material to reinforce the fabric of a later structure.
- 4.2.36 A 0.30m wide stone-lined drain (**1219**) was observed running parallel to wall **325** across the trench. The drain was filled with mid-grey silty-clay (**338**) sealed by an abundance of stones of various sizes. No finds were recovered from the fill.

- 4.2.37 Dump (326) contained a large proportion of mussel shells, clay tobacco pipe fragments and coal, suggesting it to have been a midden deposit. The layer also yielded fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and glazed white earthenwares, to which late 18th and 19th centuries dates may be ascribed.
- 4.2.38 *Trench 4*: the trench was placed across the eastern part of the site, parallel to Trench 3. This trench revealed the entire eastern end of the site to contain deep but narrow cellars, which had been abandoned and capped with a thick concrete surface, but not demolished (Plate 12). The cellars appeared to have been used for craft-working purposes, although were not investigated in any detail.
- 4.2.39 *Area G4*: two trenches of a combined total length of 20m were excavated to a maximum depth of 1.6m. The trenches were targeted to assess the presence or absence of late medieval and post-medieval deposits associated with the very back of the burgage properties on Millgate.
- 4.2.40 *Trench 1*: the trench was aligned broadly east/west, and was excavated to a length of 10m (Plate 13). The stratigraphy within the trench was characterised by a series of 20th century levelling layers that provided bedding for a tarmac surfaced car park (Fig 9). There was no surviving physical evidence for medieval or post-medieval activity, as the area had been subjected to terracing, presumably during the later post-medieval period.
- 4.2.41 The natural clay (401) was exposed at a depth of 0.60m below the modern tarmac surface, and sloped gently to the east. This comprised a hard, pale red sandy-clay with a cemented chalky texture. The clay was cut by an east/west aligned land drain (402) that had been back-filled with broken sandstone fragments (403). The drain was sealed by a band of grey clay mixed with medium to large-sized bricks and rounded stones (407). The layer varied in thickness from 0.08m in the south, to 0.26m at the east end of the trench, reflecting the effects of terracing. The clay was sealed by tarmac levelling layers (408).
- 4.2.42 *Trench 2*: the trench was placed to the south of Trench 1, and was excavated for a distance of 10m on a north/south alignment (Plate 14). The deposits revealed were broadly similar to those in Trench 1, although there was no evidence of terracing. Natural clay (405) was exposed along a level horizon across the trench at a depth of 0.90m. A 1.14m deep sondage excavated at the southern end of the trench exposed a seam of grey sedimentary bedrock running below the clay. The trench was devoid of archaeological features or finds.
- 4.2.43 *Area G5*: seven trenches with a combined total length of 92.5m were excavated within Burrows Yard, to the rear of Millgate street frontage (Fig 10). The yard appears on Mather's map of 1827, leading eastwards from Millgate, with buildings occupying the northern side (Fig 3). The trenches were targeted to investigate the survival of Roman, medieval and early post-medieval deposits. However, no significant deposits pertaining to any of these periods were encountered, although an unstratified lead seal token of

probable post-medieval date (16th/17th century) was retrieved from levelling layers, which appeared to have been associated with the construction of the Civic Centre building lying to the immediate west of the site.

- 4.2.44 *Trench 1*: the trench was placed parallel and adjacent to the Millgate street frontage, and was excavated to a length of 8m (Plate 15). The trench was characterised by light yellow/red sand (504) used for levelling, which sealed natural red clay subsoil (511). A sondage was excavated at the northern edge of the trench to determine a depth to the clay, which was revealed to slope sharply to the south. Sand layer 504 was sealed by a dark grey/brown silty-clay (510) that yielded sherds of late post-medieval pottery. The layer was in turn overlaid by another sand layer measuring 0.1m thick, sealed by topsoil and turf. The trench was devoid of any significant archaeological features or deposits.
- 4.2.45 *Trench 2*: the trench was aligned north-east/south-west, and at a right angle to Millgate. It was excavated to a length of 15m, and to a depth of 0.8m, revealing similar deposits to those exposed in Trench 1. Part of a wall (507), however, was exposed in the central part of the trench (Plate 16). This comprised three courses of machine-pressed bricks bonded with a black ash mortar and rendered with Welsh slate, indicative of a later 19th century date. A stone foundation of sandstone ashlar blocks (513) was visible under the lowest course, running along an east/west alignment. Similar sized stones were also incorporated into the brick structure to apparently improve the foundation. Two of the blocks were laid in the centre of the structure and a further three at the west end of the trench at the point where the wall was considerably denuded. A complete glass mineral water bottle was produced from the base of the wall that has been dated to the late 19th or early 20th centuries. The wall was sealed by a 0.4m thick deposit of sandy-silt (506), which yielded a worn lead seal used as a form of quality control in the textile industry.
- 4.2.46 *Trench 3*: the trench was placed parallel to Trench 1 at the north-eastern end of Trench 2. It was characterised by a single course brick wall (514), measuring 1.80m by 0.36m, encountered immediately below a 0.10m band of silty-clay topsoil (515). The wall was aligned north/south, and was located along the south-western corner of the trench (Plate 17). The component bricks were machine-pressed, indicative of a late 19th century date, and bonded with black ash mortar. The wall probably represented a remnant of an outbuilding associated with structure 507 in Trench 2. Evidence of landscaping was exposed in the north-facing section of the trench by a thickening band of loose gravel (516) encountered at a depth of 0.60m below the topsoil. This appeared to be associated with modern landscaping of the site.
- 4.2.47 *Trench 4*: natural boulder clay (517) was exposed in the eastern part of the trench at a depth of 3.2m below the ground surface. The boulder clay was sealed by a thick deposit of sand that was present throughout the trench. This contained modern material, including a block for Herras fencing, implying that this area had been subjected to considerable disturbance, perhaps associated with the construction of the Civic Centre.

- 4.2.48 *Trench 5*: the only feature exposed within this trench was an east/west-aligned wall (**519**) that extended 5.4m along the northern section of the trench (Plate 18). The wall comprised a dry-stone construction exposed at an overall depth of 0.85m below the ground surface, cutting redeposited sandy-clay (**503**); its foundation was formed by a single course of hand-made brick. The width of the wall was only partially exposed, although its location suggested that it may have formed an external or perimeter wall that contained structures within Burrows Yard.
- 4.2.49 Trenches 6 and 7 were devoid of archaeological features (Plate 19), but yielded evidence for considerable disturbance during recent years. This appears to have resulted in the complete obliteration of any archaeological remains in this area.
- 4.2.50 *Area G6*: in total, eight trenches were excavated within the car park to the west of Station Road, which aimed to investigate the survival of late medieval and post-medieval deposits associated with burgage properties on Millgate. A range of archaeological deposits were exposed that can be dated broadly between the Roman period through to the 20th century. Specifically, the deposits within the trenches excavated in the vicinity of St Eilim church offered well-preserved soil horizons (Trenches 4 to 8), although physical evidence for the putative ‘Town Wall’ was not encountered.
- 4.2.51 *Trench 1*: the trench measured 12.5m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.7m. The earliest deposit encountered was a layer of natural yellow clay (**604**), exposed at a depth of 1.20m in the western part of the trench, but dropping gradually to a depth of 2.7m below the modern ground surface in the east. This presumably reflected the natural topography of the western side of the valley associated with the River Douglas prior to the extensive landscaping associated with the construction of the Central Station during the 1890s.
- 4.2.52 Sealing the natural clay at the western edge of the trench was a thin layer of grey sand (**600**) that formed an interface with a 0.2m thick band of clean, dark grey silty-clay. This horizon was excavated for a distance of 5m, and seemingly represented a buried soil horizon, potentially of medieval origin. The layer was sealed by a thick deposit (**601**) exposed at 0.40m below a layer of stone sets that formed a foundation for the car park surface. Deposit **601** comprised dark brown plastic silty-clay, containing large amounts of demolition debris, including broken brick, wood, leather and pottery dating between the latter half of the 17th and 19th centuries. The layer followed the slope of the natural clay from just 0.10m thick in the west and gradually thickening to 2.50m in the east. No archaeological features were observed.
- 4.2.53 *Trench 2*: measured 20m in length and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2m. Natural sandy-clay was exposed along the western edge of the trench at a depth of 0.5m below the modern ground surface. The natural subsoil was sealed by a layer of grey silty-clay (**608**), measuring up to 0.50m thick, which contained fragments of pottery dating to the late 17th and 18th centuries. Layer **608** was cut by two pits (**606** and **610**), that yielded pottery dating to the 18th century. Pit **606** was positioned in the western area of the

trench and was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.2m in width and 0.26m in depth. Pit **610**, located at the eastern edge of the trench, was sub-rectangular with dimensions of 1.6m by 1m; it was not fully excavated. Sealing layer **608** was a thin deposit of dumped material, seemingly of 19th century origin, that had been truncated by modern structures in the trench. These included a series of 20th century walls forming square-shaped pits that dominated the central part of the trench. The structures resembled brick-lined troughs that were possibly used to store coal, the construction of which had all but removed the underlying stratigraphy.

- 4.2.54 *Trench 3*: was positioned along the eastern edges of Trenches 1 and 2 and measured 15m in length, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.60m. Natural clay was exposed at a depth of 2m below the modern ground surface and gradually sloped to the east to a depth of 3.6m.
- 4.2.55 The natural clay was sealed by a spread of grey silty-clay (**608**) that had been exposed in Trench 2, and followed the same angle of descent as the natural subsoil. Layer **608** had been cut in the central area of the trench by a stone wall (**607**) that ran along an east/west alignment. The wall survived to a height of 1m, comprising four courses of angular-shaped rocks of varying sizes, bonded by ash mortar. No dating evidence was recovered from the wall's construction cut, although several sherds of late 17th century pottery were collected from layer **608**. Prior to the construction of the Civic Centre, an alleyway ran from Millgate in the direction of the River Douglas (local historian pers comm), and it seems possible that wall **607** had been associated with the alley.
- 4.2.56 *Trench 4*: was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.2m. Natural yellow clay was exposed at the base of a sondage excavated at the eastern edge of the trench, although a layer of light grey sand that appeared to be a natural deposit was observed in the west. The sand sloped through the central part of the trench, ranging in depths of between 0.50m to 1.2m below the ground surface. The sand diffused with the yellow clay 3m west of the trench edge. Sealing the grey sand was a dark reddish-grey silty-clay (**615**) that potentially represented a medieval soil horizon, containing 12th to 13th century pottery. The layer ranged in thickness from 0.15m in the west, to at least 0.50m at the eastern edge of the trench. This was cut by a series of inter-cutting pits (**616**, **621**, and **623**), concentrated within a small area (Plate 20). The pit fills yielded industrial residues and fragments of pottery dating to the Roman and medieval periods.
- 4.2.57 During the medieval period, the pits had seemingly been re-cut into larger sub-rectangular features (Fig 11), with several fills producing pottery sherds with a date range of between the 12th to 14th centuries. However, the bases of all the pits had been effected by animal burrowing, which had resulted in some disturbance to the features. The earliest pit (**616**) was roughly sub-circular in plan, measuring approximately 1m² with a depth of 0.15m. The primary fill (**619**) comprised a thin deposit of dark grey sand sealed by light grey sand (**618**). Fill **618** was in turn overlaid with sand with silty-clay lenses (**617**) that yielded fragments of Roman and medieval pottery. Pit **621** was located across the northern edge of pit **616**. The feature comprised a shallow,

sub-circular cut that had retained one surviving edge, giving an approximate diameter of 0.5m. The pit was filled with light grey sand (**622**) that contained a single fragment of medieval pottery. Pit **623** was exposed at the western area of the trench and contained two fills. The primary fill (**624**) comprised mid-grey sand with numerous small charcoal inclusions, industrial residues and Roman and medieval pottery. The upper fill (**625**) produced Roman ceramic building material and medieval pottery. It would seem that all the Roman finds recovered from the fills were residual, but does suggest Roman activity in the vicinity.

- 4.2.58 Two post-holes with *in-situ* stone pads (**626** and **628**) excavated within the base of pit **621** have also been ascribed to the medieval period, although no finds were produced from the features to corroborate this dating. The post-holes may represent a possible fence line that could relate to a burgage plot border, although this could not be confirmed within the confines of the trench. A single post-hole cutting layer **615** at the eastern edge of the trench (**613**) produced pottery dating to the late 18th to 20th centuries from its fill (**614**).
- 4.2.59 Soil horizon **615** was sealed by a thick deposit of oily, coal-rich silty-clay (**646**) that contained large amounts of pottery dating between the late 17th and early 19th centuries. The layer was seemingly formed by material dumped down the slope of the hill from the direction of Millgate. A similar dumping episode occurred immediately above layer **646**, which comprised large amounts of 20th century backfill that was used, subsequently, to provide levelling for the car park.
- 4.2.60 *Trench 5*: was excavated along a north/south alignment, and incorporated two targeted 5m trenches outlined on the project brief combined into one 10m trench. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 3.8m.
- 4.2.61 A very similar soil horizon to the deposit exposed in Trench 4 (**615**) was observed at a depth of 2.40m below the ground surface. The horizon was identified as a small patch of grey clay (**409**) that overlaid the natural subsoil (**745**). The layer was sealed by 2.5m thick deposit of 19th and 20th century debris (similar to the backfill observed in Trench 4) that sloped sharply from the west (**746**). The deposit was overlaid by 1.5m thick layer of rubble that was probably used as levelling for the car park.
- 4.2.62 *Trench 6*: the trench had an overall length of 13m, and was excavated to a maximum working depth of 1.90m (Fig 12). However, natural clay was exposed within a machine-excavated sondage at a depth of 3.10m below the modern ground surface.
- 4.2.63 The earliest anthropogenic layer encountered within the trench comprised a substantial light brown, friable humic soil (**630**), interpreted as a medieval garden soil horizon. Layer **630** had a thickness greater than 1.25m, and lay directly above the natural sand subsoil (**638**). The layer's coarse components included frequent charcoal fragments, tree roots and occasional flat worn pebbles ranging in size from 50-100mm.

- 4.2.64 The layer was cut in the west by a rectangular pit (**634**) that extended beyond the southern edge of excavation (Plate 21). The pit had approximate dimensions of 1m² and a depth of 0.40m. The fill (**635**) contained an abundance of tree roots, lumps of charcoal and produced a range of pottery dating from the 12th or 13th to the 18th centuries.
- 4.2.65 Sitting within **630** was a structure (**633**) that resembled a wall foundation running from the north-facing section (Plate 22). It was formed by two courses of unbonded rocks, with a narrow channel sloping gradually to the east and filled by sticky, clean red clay, which may have acted as a drain.
- 4.2.66 Sealing **630** in the west was a thin (0.08m) layer of humic clay garden soil (**637**). The layer gradually thickened to a maximum depth of 0.40m in the east. The deposit was similar in composition and depth to the soils seen in other trenches excavated across the area (**608** in Trenches 2 and 3), and possibly had an 18th century origin. A small pit or large post-hole (**643**) was observed cutting the layer at the eastern end of the trench. The feature was circular in plan with sharp sides and U-shaped profile, with a diameter of 0.4m and a depth of 0.5m. The fill (**644**) comprised loose dark brown silty-clay yielding pottery with a date range between the late 17th to early 19th centuries.
- 4.2.67 Layer **637** and pit **643** were sealed by a mixed deposit (**636**) of 18th of 19th century origin, which comprised loose demolition material that gradually thickened to 1m in the east area of the trench. This layer, and pit **643**, were cut by a wall (**645**), which was aligned north/south across the trench. The wall was a single string thick, suggesting it to have been an internal or partition structure, and was constructed using hand-made bricks. This butted another wall (**641**), comprising machine-pressed bricks, which bordered the entire northern edge of the trench. The latter wall represented the north external wall of St Elim church. Other features cutting layer **643** included a concentration of 19th century pits (**647**) located directly west of wall **645**. The intended function of these pits remains uncertain, although it is possible that they were associated with church activity. Brick drain **639** cut through the surface of layer **636** in the eastern part of the trench, and was clearly of 20th century origin.
- 4.2.68 *Trench 7*: measured 10m in length, and was excavated to a depth of 3.1m to natural clay. The trench offered little in terms of significant deposits, and closely mirrored the deposits encountered in Trench 3. However, a 19th century wall (**640**) was observed along the northern edge of the trench that formed the external east perimeter of the former church (Plate 23). The wall was exposed at a depth of 0.35m below the ground surface and comprised hand-made bricks bonded with a sandy lime mortar. The wall was aligned north/south, and was exposed for a distance of 6m.
- 4.2.69 *Trench 8*: measured 10m in length, and was excavated to a depth of 1.4m (Plate 24). The trench produced little in terms of significant deposits. Natural orange clay subsoil was encountered at a depth of 1m in the west. The natural subsoil had been cut by a series of parallel, narrow linear features (**649**), which had shallow depths of 0.10m, and may have been remnants of wheel

ruts from small carts. The trench was unusually devoid of pre-19th century deposits as observed in the rest of Area G6, which hints that this part of the site had been truncated during construction of the church.

- 4.2.70 **Area G7:** a total of three trenches with a combined length of 45m was excavated over the site of Powell's Yard. The yard appears on Mather's map of 1827 as a short passageway leading eastwards off Millgate, with buildings along the northern and southern sides (Fig 3). The trenches intended to investigate the survival of late medieval deposits associated with the burgage properties on Millgate.
- 4.2.71 **Trench 1:** was aligned broadly east/west, and was excavated for a distance of 25m (Fig 13). The natural subsoils encountered in the base of the trench incorporated a noticeable change in level halfway along the trench, dropping by 0.30m towards the east (738). In the southern section (Fig 14), immediately to the west of this peculiarity, a squared block of heavily decayed sandstone (727) was exposed, seemingly *in-situ*. This raised not only the possibility that this area contained the remains of a substantial building, but that the natural clay subsoil may have been terraced at one time.
- 4.2.72 To the east of the potential terrace were a successive series of soil deposits (719, 720) above the clay natural, which produced quantities of Roman ceramic building material. In the light of the finds assemblage retrieved from Trench 2 (4.2.77 below), this material provided further indications of a considerable Roman building in the vicinity.
- 4.2.73 Three small sub-circular features (721, 739, 740), identified as possible post-holes, were encountered towards the eastern end of Trench 1. An oval-shaped feature (723), composed of partially-fired clay, was exposed adjacent to the post-holes (Plate 25). Whilst the full extent of this feature lay beyond the excavated trench, it was identified firmly as a Roman hearth, probably intended for industrial or craft-working purposes. The deposit within the hearth (724) produced fragmentary ceramic building materials and lumps of partially fired clay. A near-complete Roman *imbrex*, or roof-tile, was recovered from the base of deposit 724. However, it did not yield any industrial residues such as metal-working slag that could provide an indication as to what the hearth had been used for.
- 4.2.74 A series of six similarly-sized sub-circular pits (708, 712, 715, 732, 741 and 742), each filled with organic-rich deposits, was exposed along the trench, predominantly towards the western end. Excavation by half-section of these pits produced no datable evidence of any kind, although their size and the organic nature of the deposits within them was characteristic of post-medieval rubbish or cess-pits. Pit 732 had been cut by the foundation trench for a brick wall (736), which was of a probable 19th century date.
- 4.2.75 An east/west aligned wall (736), composed of stone blocks and hand-made bricks, was exposed towards the western end of the trench. The wall was sealed by modern hardcore used as levelling for the tarmac car park.

- 4.2.76 *Trench 2*: was aligned broadly north/south, and was excavated for a distance of 10m (Plate 26). This trench yielded a considerable quantity of Roman pottery fragments, including sherds of Samian, amphorae, and Black Burnished wares, together with fragments of ceramic building material such as *tegula* and *imbrex* roof tile. These were recovered from a series of successive layers (711, 719, and 725), with a total thickness of 0.60m, that sloped markedly towards the south (Fig 15). The majority of the pottery fragments dated from the late 1st and early 2nd centuries.
- 4.2.77 These Roman horizons were sealed by a thin layer of organic material (743), which possibly represented a buried turf. This was overlaid by a soil horizon of post-medieval origin (744), which in turn lay immediately beneath the modern surface.
- 4.2.78 *Trench 3*: the trench was aligned north-east/south-west, and was excavated for a distance of 10m (Fig 16).
- 4.2.79 The natural clay subsoil (709) was cut by a large sub-circular pit (706), which had a projected diameter of c4m and a depth in excess of 0.86m. A small group of medieval pottery and a 1m-long segment of a wooden object, potentially a fragment of a barrel that has been provisionally dated to the 17th or 18th century, was recovered from the pit fill (707). A single sherd of Roman mortaria was recovered from the clearance layer (703) above the pit.
- 4.2.80 *Area G8*: a total of three trenches with a combined length of 28m was excavated in order to evaluate the archaeological evidence for activity at the rear of Millgate burgage properties.
- 4.2.81 *Trench 1*: the trench was aligned broadly east/west, measured 15m, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 2.30m at the western edge. The natural subsoil in the trench comprised yellow sandy-clay that sloped from west to east at depths of 0.80m to 1.90m respectively. The clay was cut by a feature of probable Roman date (816, Plate 27), as suggested by a single fragment of pottery recovered from its fill (817). The presence of fire-hardened clay and charcoal-rich deposits within the fill raises the possibility that the feature represented the vestiges of an oven or hearth similar to that identified in Area G7. Although no other distinct Roman features were encountered, some fragments of decorated Samian ware were recovered from loose soil at the eastern end of the trench.
- 4.2.82 Feature 816 was sealed by a deposit of garden soil (822) of probable 18th century origin, which was observed throughout the trench along the section edges (Plate 28). The deposit thickened to a depth of 1m in the vicinity of a cellar exposed along the western edge of the trench and produced a range of pottery dating between the 17th and early 19th centuries. The soil was in turn sealed by a deposit of black gravel that provided bedding for a cobbled surface (828).
- 4.2.83 Surface 828 was possibly associated with a yard that surrounded a brick structure or building (825) cutting natural clay. The structure comprised a wall that was exposed along the western edge of the trench, surviving to a

depth of 1m and extending for a distance of over 5m. The wall returned sharply to the north at the western edge for 2.2m, and continued beyond the trench edge. The fabric of the wall comprised machine-pressed bricks, indicative of a late 19th century date, bonded by black ash mortar.

- 4.2.84 At the western end of the trench was a seven course high brick wall (**747**). The wall comprised loosely-bonded hand-made bricks sat above a dry-stone wall foundation. The dry stone element was formed by angular rocks and may have been a remnant of an earlier wall. The position of the wall at the base of an embankment suggests that it may have functioned as a revetment within the bank that lies to the immediate west of the trench.
- 4.2.85 The structures in the trench were sealed by a 0.25m thick deposit of overburden (**829**) comprising loose humic soil that contained 19th and 20th century material. Much of the deposit had probably slumped from the adjacent earthen bank.
- 4.2.86 The western part of the trench was formed by an unfloored cellar, which had been cut into the natural subsoil. Three contiguous walls formed the cellar that was bonded to the western end of building **825**. The cellar was formed from hand-made bricks (possibly re-used) set in a yellow lime mortar.
- 4.2.87 *Trench 2*: the trench was excavated along a north-west/south-east alignment for a distance of 8m and to a maximum depth of 1.4m. The stratigraphy exposed within the trench had been subject to considerable disturbance from tree roots and by various phases of construction and ground make-up.
- 4.2.88 The earliest features encountered within this trench included a sub-rectangular pit (**801**), measuring 1m by 0.8m, that was exposed at the northern end of the trench. The base of the pit appeared to have been lined with red clay (**824**) at the base that was sealed with a dark organic deposit (**802**). Fragments of 17th century pottery were produced from fill **802**.
- 4.2.89 In the central part of the trench was a north/south aligned ditch (**807**) that cut through natural clay, but yielded no dating material. Stone drain (**815**) was aligned east/west and was observed within the north-facing section of the trench. The drain was capped by gritstone slabs, and yielded 18th century pottery from its fill.
- 4.2.90 These features were sealed by a thin layer of humic soil (**749**), which was of a very similar texture and consistency to layer **822** in Trench 1 (4.2.82 above). This was overlain by a deposit (**748**) that contained numerous small fragments of coal. Deposit **748** was cut in the south end of the trench by a wall comprising machine-pressed bricks, that crossed the trench along a north/south alignment, and was possibly related to structure **825** in Trench 1 (4.2.83 above). The deposit was also cut by a series of 20th century drains, and a black-mortared brick wall of similar date.
- 4.2.91 *Trench 3*: the trench measured 5m in length and was excavated along an east/west alignment to a depth of 3.5m, exposing the natural clay subsoil (**1020**). No features or deposits of archaeological significance were

encountered and, in general terms, the stratigraphy within the trench comprised dumped material (**I021**) of 19th century origin, which directly overlay the natural subsoil. The trench failed to yield any evidence for activity of an earlier date.

- 4.2.92 **Area G10**: this area is marked on Mather's map of 1827 as McEwan's Yard, and is depicted as a short passageway off Millgate, providing access to a long open plot of land leading down to the River Douglas (Fig 3). Four trenches were excavated across this area, and were intended to evaluate the archaeological potential of the area immediately east of Millgate, relating in particular to medieval burgage properties. The results obtained from the evaluation of this area demonstrated a sequence of discrete features, some of which were of Roman origin.
- 4.2.93 **Trench 1**: the trench measured 20m, and was excavated on a north/south alignment parallel to Millgate to a maximum depth of 2.40m. Natural orange clay (**I022**) was exposed at a depth of 0.25m below the modern ground surface, at the southern end of the trench. The clay gradually thickened to 0.50m in the northern end of the trench, where it was revealed to overlie a seam of yellow sand subsoil measuring at least 0.60m in thickness.
- 4.2.94 The topography of the natural subsoil could not be discerned elsewhere in the trench due to a row of cellars (**I019**) constructed along the Millgate street frontage. The evaluation revealed a series of cellar walls and floors comprising basement rooms filled with demolition deposits dating from the 20th century. The cellar walls were aligned north/south (parallel to Millgate) or east/west (perpendicular to Millgate). The walls in the northern end of the trench were all constructed from hand-made bricks and bonded with sand and lime mortar, and retained some rendering on the internal faces in the form of plaster. The northernmost wall survived to a height of 2.20m, with the uppermost surface being exposed at a depth of 0.25m below the existing tarmac surface. The floor of the cellar, where visible, was constructed of sandstone flags with maximum dimensions of 0.60m by 0.90m (Plate 29).
- 4.2.95 The southernmost cellar wall was found to have incorporated a poorly-coursed dry-stone structure of an earlier date in its build. The north/south brick wall immediately to the north of this appeared also to have replaced an earlier dry-stone wall, some of which survived on an east/west alignment. The southernmost brick wall represented the earliest surviving phase of archaeological activity in the trench.
- 4.2.96 **Trench 2**: measured 20m in length, and was aligned north/south parallel to Trench 1. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.30m. Natural subsoil (**I000**), observed at the northern end of the trench at a depth of 0.10m below the modern ground surface, consisted of mid-yellow sandy-clay containing lenses of sand. The southern part of the trench was characterised by concentrations of diffused deposits and discrete features that had Roman origin (Plate 30).
- 4.2.97 Four diffused Roman layers (**I001**), (**I002**), (**I003**) and (**I004**) were observed spread across the trench, disturbed by contemporary features. The

deposits possibly represented an early phase of Roman activity on the site. Deposit **1001** comprised mid-yellowish clay with a sizeable stone component. Deposit **1002** comprised yellowish clay mixed with mid-brown clay. Deposit **1003** comprised mid-yellow clay with mixed brown lenses and a sizeable stone component. Deposit **1004** comprised mid-yellow clay containing lenses of brown clay and frequent inclusions of poorly sorted stones. A small sondage into the upper part of **1004** produced Roman ceramic building material and pottery fragments dating to the late 17th to 19th centuries reflecting a degree of post-medieval disturbance. Except for layer **1004**, the deposits may represent build-up layers associated with a possible floor surface.

- 4.2.98 These layers were overlaid by two deposits (**1008**) and (**1010**) that may have represented the remnants of disturbed pit fills. Deposit **1008** comprised dark brownish-grey sand with inclusions of pink clay that produced sherds of Roman amphora; it filled a large sub-circular pit (**1009**). Deposit **1010** similarly comprised dark brownish-grey sand with infrequent inclusions of pink clay, and appeared to fill a square-shaped pit (**1011**). Both deposits may represent a second phase of Roman activity.
- 4.2.99 An additional two pits (**1007** and **1013**), possibly of a broadly contemporary date, were identified within the trench. Pit **1007** cut the edge of deposit **1004** and was filled by **1018**. Pit **1013** was square-shaped in plan, and appeared to truncate pits **1009** and **1011**. The pit was filled with dark brownish-grey sand (**1012**).
- 4.2.100 *Trench 3*: the trench measured 15m on a north/south axis, and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.90m. Natural subsoils were not exposed in any part of the excavated trench.
- 4.2.101 The majority of the trench was characterised by spread of mid-brown firm silty-clay (**1014**) that may have a Roman origin. Layer **1014** was the most extensive deposit exposed within the trench, and produced fragments of Roman pottery. Very similar deposits to the north of **1014** were observed in discrete patches surviving amongst the services and other late truncations.
- 4.2.102 The northern end of the trench contained brick rubble and modern demolition deposits, suggestive of below-ground disturbance similar to that observed in Trench 1. A brick and dry-stone wall (**1023**) crossed the trench from east to west at the southern end of the trench. The wall was exposed at a depth of 0.10m below the existing ground surface, and had a width of 0.80m with one visible course surviving to a height of 0.12m. The single course of hand-made bricks comprising part of the wall were situated directly below parts of the dry-stone construction, which dated the wall as a probable 19th century feature.
- 4.2.103 A dry-stone wall (**1024**) traversed the centre of the trench on a north/south alignment. This wall measured 0.40m wide and 0.50m high, surviving to a depth of 0.60m below the existing ground surface. This wall was irregularly built but well-coursed, with a mortar bond visible between some of the component pieces of sandstone. Wall **1024** may have been part of an 18th or

19th century garden or property boundary, perhaps following an older line marking the edge of burgage properties extending eastwards from Millgate.

- 4.2.104 *Trench 4*: the trench was placed on an east/west alignment across the southern end of Trench 2, and was excavated to a length of 10m and to a maximum depth of 0.30m. Natural clay subsoil (**1025**) was encountered at a depth of 0.30m at the western end of the trench, and comprised mid-brownish-red compact clay. The existing topography of the site was relatively level, albeit with a slight downward slope eastwards across the site, and the natural clay followed this contour.
- 4.2.105 Situated in the central part of Trench 4 was a linear feature (**1015**) aligned north/south across the trench, measuring 0.45m wide. Feature **1015** was filled by deposit **1016**, a mixed brownish-grey clayey-sand. The upper part of fill **1016** produced small fragments of ceramic building material, which have not been possible to date with any accuracy.
- 4.2.106 Immediately to the west of feature **1015**, and continuing beyond the northern section of the trench, was a discrete pit (**1017**). The upper fill (**1018**) of this regular oval-shaped pit produced ceramic building material that appeared to be Roman in character. This was the earliest feature in Trench 4.
- 4.2.107 One modern land drain ran east/west across the western end of the trench before returning southwards out of the trench. At the eastern end of site a large 19th century rubbish pit was revealed, containing broken flagstones as part of the upper fill. This upper fill was composed of dark greyish-brown coarse sand with a high percentage of coal waste, indicative of a 19th or 20th century date.

4.3 THE FINDS

- 4.3.1 **Introduction:** in total, 969 artefacts and ecofacts were recovered from the evaluation, the majority of which was fragments of pottery. The quantities of the different types of finds is presented in Table 1, below, and a full catalogue is set out in *Appendix 3*. Details of the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval pottery are set out below, followed by the other categories of finds.

Category	Quantity	Category	Quantity
Animal bone	19	Kiln furniture	3
Bell mould	5	Lead	6
Cannel coal		Leather	2
Carbon	1	Marine shell	30
Ceramic	6	Paint?	2
Ceramic building material	45	Pipe clay	1
Clay tobacco pipe	53	Plastic	1
Coal	8	Pottery	731
Concretion?	1	Slag	9
Copper alloy	1	Steel	1
Fuel ash?	2	Stone	5
Glass	42	Timber	8
Iron	9	Wood	1
Total			969

Table 1: Quantities of different categories of finds

- 4.3.2 **The Roman Pottery:** in total, 51 sherds of Roman pottery, including fragments of Samian, mortaria, amphorae and assorted coarsewares were collected from the evaluation trenches in Areas G3, G6, G7, G8 and G10. Of this total, 30 sherds were retrieved from stratified layers such as soil horizons in Area G7 (719, 720), pit fills in Area G6 (605, 617, 625) and a hearth in Area G8 (817). In general, however, the material was in poor condition, and many fragments were clearly quite abraded. Analysis of the pottery was based solely on visual inspection of individual sherds, and has been described using the terminology developed by Orton *et al* (1993).
- 4.3.3 *Samian:* three worn decorated Samian sherds were recovered from the clearance layer (702) in Area G7. The sherds derived from separate vessels, with an identifiable single bowl rim (Form 35, Webster 1996). This is likely to have been manufactured in Central Gaul, and may be ascribed a 2nd century date.
- 4.3.4 *Mortaria:* four fragments of red-gritted mortaria, with a pale cream fabric, were recovered from clearance layers in Area G7. The material was probably derived from the Mancetter-Hartshill kilns, which were producing mortaria from the mid-2nd century.
- 4.3.5 *Amphora:* in total, seven fragments of Spanish amphora were collected from clearance layers in G7 and G10, although a single sherd was collected from a stratified soil horizon (719) in G7. The latter sherd was a fragment of a handle from a Dressel 20 amphora. No stamps were observed on any of the fragments which hinders accurate dating, although a broad date range of between the 1st and 3rd centuries can be ascribed.
- 4.3.6 *Coarsewares:* amongst the 37 fragments of Roman coarsewares were two sherds of buff ware flagons of late 1st/early 2nd century date collected from clearance layers in Area G6 and G7. In addition, 11 red oxidised fabrics, which had a clean matrix and some translucent quartz temper, were recovered from pit fills in G6 (617), Roman soil horizons in G7 (719, 720), and from the putative hearth in G8 (817). Four of the sherds bore a degraded white slip and resembled pottery commonly produced in Wilderspool until the mid-2nd century. The rest of the oxidised sherds were coarse orange fabrics likely to have been produced locally, two of which derived from a mid- 2nd century segmental bowl. Fragments of two Black Burnished Ware Category 1 (BB1) cooking pots were collected from clearance layers in G7 and G8, dating generally to the mid-2nd century. A single worn sherd of a Grey Ware vessel, recovered from pit fill 605, resembled the type of product manufactured at the Crambeck kilns during the 3rd and 4th centuries. However, pit fill 605 also yielded several fragments of post-medieval pottery, suggesting that the Roman sherd was residual.
- 4.3.7 An assemblage of 17 sherds from a soil horizon (719) in G7 represented the largest group of Roman pottery collected during the evaluation. The assemblage included 15 sherds of fully-reduced Grey Ware vessels. Two of the sherds quite possibly derived from North Gaul, bearing horizontal bands along the vessel neck and upper body. North Gaul potters were producing vessels of this type during the late 1st and 2nd centuries (Vivien Swan pers

comm). An additional two sherds derived from thick-walled storage jars. The vessels have a general date of between the later 2nd to early 3rd century. The rest of the group included a flat grooved rim from a small dish in an oxidised local fabric. A broad date range of 1st to 3rd centuries can be attributed to the group.

Type	Area	Date Range	Total	Description
Amphora	G7/G10	1 st to 3 rd century	7	Dressel 20 form
Samian	G7	2 nd century	3	Central Gaulish products
BB1	G7/G8	Mid-2 nd century	2	
Mortaria	G7	Mid-2 nd to 4 th century	4	Mancetter-Hartshill
Oxidised (local)	G3/G6/G7/G10	2 nd century	8	Segmental bowl
Oxidised (non local)	G6/G7	2 nd century	7	Wilderspool type forms
Grey ware	G6/G7	2 nd /3 rd century	16	Locally-produced cooking pots
Buff ware	G6/G7	1 st /2 nd century	3	Flagons, probable imports
Grey ware	G6	3 rd /4 th century	1	Crambeck?
Total			51	

Table 2: Roman Pottery

- 4.3.8 The assemblage is predominantly influenced by the types of pottery commonly traded with Roman military centres, such as the nearby industry at Wilderspool, which serviced the Northern Frontier and outlying forts during the 2nd century.
- 4.3.9 **Medieval pottery:** in total, 78 fragments of medieval pottery were produced from the programme of evaluation trenching, the bulk of which was recovered from stratified deposits. In general terms, whilst most sherds were small, few were either heavily abraded or displayed signs of having been rolled, suggesting little post-depositional disturbance.
- 4.3.10 Analysis of the pottery was based solely on visual inspection of individual sherds, and has been described using the terminology developed by Orton *et al* (1993) and the Medieval Pottery Research Group (1998).
- 4.3.11 Fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from five of the areas examined during the course of the evaluation (Areas G3, G6, G7, G8 and G10); quantification of the medieval pottery produced from each of the trenches is presented by sherd count in Table 3. As might be expected, the

majority of the fragments were vessel body sherds, although a variety of diagnostic rims and handles were also retrieved, albeit in low numbers.

4.3.12 A 12th to 15th centuries date may be suggested for the medieval pottery assemblage as a whole, although close dating is hampered by the paucity of published groups of comparable material recovered from Wigan previously. A fabric list has been devised, although this should be considered as provisional in advance of a larger assemblage being produced from further archaeological investigations on the site. The date ranges suggested for these fabrics are thus approximate, and are based on broad parallels from excavations elsewhere in the North West (Davey 1977; McCarthy and Brooks 1988).

- ? *Fabric 1*: a hard, coarse fabric with rough surfaces and a hackly fracture. It contains moderate, ill-sorted, sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz inclusions up to 1mm across, red iron ore, fragments of rock, and moderate mica. Wall surfaces are a pale orange with no evidence of a glaze, and the core is reduced to a mid-grey. May be described as being of the Northern Gritty Tradition. Corresponds to material recovered from excavations on Standishgate (OA North 2005). Date range: approximately 12th to 13th centuries.
- ? *Fabric 2*: similar to Fabric 1, but finer-grained. Recognisable forms include pipkin, with olive-green splashed lead glaze. Likely to be from the same production centre as Fabric 1. Date range: approximately 13th to 14th centuries.
- ? *Fabric 3*: very similar to Fabric 1, but coarser inclusions, and pronounced everted rim. Likely to be from the same production centre as Fabric 1. Date range: approximately 12th to 13th centuries.
- ? *Fabric 4*: a medium-sandy, oxidised fabric with an irregular fracture. There are frequent tiny inclusions with sparse larger sub-rounded quartz inclusions up to 0.5mm across, and moderate mica. The wall surfaces are oxidised to orange, with a core occasionally reduced to a mid-grey. There is no indication of a glaze. Similar to material recovered from Standishgate (OA North 2005). Date range: approximately 13th to 15th centuries.
- ? *Fabric 5*: a hard gritty fabric containing moderate, ill-sorted, sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz inclusions up to 1mm across and moderate mica. Wall surfaces are a pale orange to buff brown, occasionally with a core reduced to a mid-grey. Some sherds have an olive-green lead glaze. Date range: approximately 13th to 14th centuries.
- ? *Fabric 6*: a hard, medium-sandy fabric with an irregular fracture. The wall surfaces are pale orange with a dark grey reduced core. Traces of an olive-green splashed glaze are apparent on some fragments. Date range: approximately 13th to 14th centuries.

4.3.13 Whilst the total number of sherds recovered from the evaluation is too small for reliable statistical analysis, it seems that Fabrics 1 – 3 predominate, suggesting these types to have been produced locally. None of the sherds were large enough to provide a good indication of the range of forms present. The largest sherd was recovered from layer **615**, Area G6, which seemingly represented a Fabric 6 jar or jug of slender proportions. The vessel had clearly been wheel-thrown, but was largely unglazed except for a few splashes of an olive-green lead glaze.

Area/Trench/Ctx	Fabri	Count	Sherd Type	Date Range
G3/T3/316	1	1	Unglazed body sherd	C12th – C13th
G3/T3/316	2	3	One straight, hooked, side strap handle with splash glaze (Pipkin); two body sherds	Mid-C13th – C14th
G6/T4/615	1	2	One everted rim and one small body sherd. Unglazed.	C12th – C13th
G6/T4/615	6	1	One large base sherd with traces of a splashed glaze	C13th – C14th
G6/T4/617	2	25	Assorted small body sherds	C12th – C13th
G6/T4/622	1	1	One everted rim with internal bevel. Unglazed.	C12th – C13th
G6/T4/622	3	1	Body sherd with splashed glaze	C12th – C13th
G6/T4/624	6	1	Body sherd with olive-green glaze	C13th – C14th
G6/T4/625	4	4	One everted rim with an external bevel and three small body sherds	C12th – C13th
G6/T6/630	2	15	Assorted small body sherds	C12th – C13th
G6/T6/635	2	1	Unglazed body sherd	C12th – C13th
G6/T6/635	5	3	Three body sherds, one glazed	C13th – C14th
G7/T2/702	3	1	One everted rim with an external bevel	C12th – C13th
G7/T3/707	2	5	Five body sherds, possibly from single vessel	C12th – C13th
G8/T1/817	2	1	One upright rim with internal bevel and splashed glaze	C13th
G8/T1/822	3	1	Small, unglazed body sherd	C12th – C13th
G8/T1/Unstratified	4	2	Small, unglazed body sherds	C12th – C13th
G8/T2/802	2	1	One upright, collared rim with ?dipped glaze	C13th
G8/T2/812	2	1	Small, unglazed body sherd	C12th – C13th
G8/T2/Unstratified	1	1	Small, unglazed body sherd	C12th – C13th
G10/T2/1004	2	1	One unglazed, straight, hooked, side strap handle (Pipkin)	C13th
G10/T3/1014	4	2	Two unglazed body sherds	C12th – C13th
G10/T3/Unstratified	1	1	One unglazed body sherd	C12th – C13th
G10/T3/Unstratified	3	1	One body sherd with traces of splashed glaze	C12th – C13th
G10/T3/Unstratified	5	1	Unglazed body sherd	C12th – C13th
G10/T4/1016	2	1	One glazed, straight, hooked, side strap handle (Pipkin)	C13th

Table 3: Medieval pottery

- 4.3.14 Only a small proportion of the recovered sherds were decorated, excluding the use of glazes, and all vessels seem to have been wheel-turned. The range of forms, although comparatively wide, nevertheless appears to have been restricted to fairly utilitarian vessels. There was no evidence for more exotic forms, such as face jugs, puzzle jugs, *aquamaniles*, or for the use of anthropomorphic or zoomorphic decoration. As such, it may be suggested that the assemblage is typically that required to supply the needs of an urban community.
- 4.3.15 The likely sources of pottery used in Wigan during the medieval period are as yet not well known, and the fabrics present in the Grand Arcade assemblage cannot be ascribed to a specific source. It is most likely, however, that they are the product of a local source. The production of pottery in the town is implicit in a document of 1310, which refers to ‘*A dam the potter of Wigan*’ who held a house and half an acre of land on Marking Place (cited in Powell 1998, 7-8). Moreover, archaeological excavations on Hallgate in 1991 yielded fragments of ceramic wasters from medieval deposits, providing reasonable evidence for a pottery kiln to have been in the vicinity (GMAU 2001). The nearest known medieval pottery kilns outside of the town include the recently discovered sites at Prescott, Merseyside (Edwards 2000), and Samlesbury, Lancashire (NAA 2004). In addition, there are four known kiln sites in Cheshire: Ashton (Newstead 1934), Audlem (Webster and Dunning 1960), Eaton-by-Tarporley (Edwards 2000), and Brereton Park (Rutter 1983). Some similarities may be drawn between the ceramic forms produced at these centres and those recovered from the present evaluation. The jars and jugs recovered from the kiln site at Audlem, for instance, tended to be undecorated with globular profiles and everted rims (Webster and Dunning 1960, 113). In contrast, the pottery recovered from the kiln site at Ashton was frequently decorated by means of incised combing, applied rouletted strips and stamped pellets, and applied motifs (Newstead 1934), seemingly of a different tradition to the Wigan material.
- 4.3.16 **Post-medieval pottery:** in total, 574 fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered during the evaluation. Approximately one third of these were finewares, mainly tableware vessels, whilst the remainder of the assemblage comprised coarsewares that were essentially vessels for use in the kitchen. The former are more useful for dating purposes, since they were more subject to changing fashion and technology, thereby remaining in circulation for shorter periods than finewares.
- 4.3.17 The quantities of the different types of finewares identified are set out in Table 4, below, which shows that potentially the earliest in date amongst them were 13 fragments of cobalt-decorated grey salt-glazed stoneware. These fragments were all derived from a single vessel, recovered from redeposited clay 333 (Area G3), which also yielded pottery dated to the late 17th to early 18th centuries. The sherds were from a baluster-form mug with elaborate heart-shaped applied sprigs. A broadly comparable cobalt-decorated baluster-form salt-glazed grey stoneware mug with applied decoration was found at John Dwight’s Fulham Pottery (Christophers *et al* 1977, 8). This vessel is very similar to that recovered from the present

evaluation, other than the detail of the applied sprigs. John Dwight is known to have lived with his family near Wigan prior to establishing his business in Fulham in 1673, and is thought to have experimented with the production of stoneware vessels; while at Wigan in 1671 and 1672 he was successful in obtaining from Charles II a patent with the sole right to manufacture not only ‘porcelaine’ or china and Persian ware, but also stoneware or ‘Cologne’ ware, which in the form mainly of drinking vessels and bottles had been imported on a large scale into England from the Rhineland for over a century (*op cit*, 20). It is not clear if the mug from layer 333 is a German import or if it was made in England, possibly in Wigan.

- 4.3.18 A range of 17th to 18th century finewares was represented, comprising Blackwares, slip-coated and slip-decorated ware, self-glazed earthenwares, black-glazed red earthenware, and Mottled Ware. Of these, the black-glazed red earthenware, Mottled Ware, and slip-coated ware were the most numerous. In common with many other domestic assemblages recovered from archaeological investigations in the North West, tin-glazed earthenware and white salt-glazed stoneware were present in small quantities. A single fragment of tin-glazed earthenware was recovered from clearance layer 313, and the only white salt-glazed stoneware was a single fragment of so-called ‘debased’ scratch blue from midden 326, which also contained pottery dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. Debased scratch blue was used on utilitarian and tavern wares, probably during the late 18th century when white salt-glazed stoneware was no longer as prestigious and cobalt derivatives were cheaper (Edwards and Hampson 2005, 117). It has solid areas of blue painted within the incised decoration, whereas scratch blue is blue only within the incisions (*ibid*).

Pottery Type	Date Range	Quantity
Cobalt-decorated grey salt-glazed stoneware (Westerwald-type)	Late 17 th - 18 th century	13
Yellow-ware	17 th - 18 th century	2
Blackware	17 th - 18 th century	54
Slip-coated earthenware (including ones with additional trailed decoration)	Late 17 th - 18 th century	16
Self-glazed buff-coloured and orange earthenwares	Late 17 th - 19 th century	2
Mottledware	Late 17 th - early 18 th century	24
Tin-glazed earthenware	Late 17 th - 18 th century	1
Agate ware	Mid 18 th - late 19 th century	1
Black basalt	Mid 18 th - early 20 th century	2
Debased scratch blue	Late 18 th century	1
Creamware	Late 18 th - early 19 th century	24
Pearlware	Late 18 th - early 19 th century	30
Self-glazed brown and red earthenwares	Late 18 th - 20 th century	2
Other white earthenware (including buff-glazed, brown-glazed, and olive-glazed)	Late 18 th - 20 th century	44
Total		216

Table 4: Post-medieval fineware pottery types

Pottery type	Date range	Quantity
Mottledware	Late 17 th - early 18 th century	3
Black-glazed red earthenware (lighter-coloured or dark brown fabric, laminated, with frequent large inclusions)	Late 17 th - early 19 th century	73
Self-glazed buff-coloured and orange earthenwares	Late 17 th - 19 th century	45
Slip-coated earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century	6
Black-glazed red earthenware (red fabric, well mixed, of uniform texture with scarce large inclusions)	Late 17 th - early 20 th century	157
Red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century	7
Stonewares (storage vessels, kitchen wares)	Late 18 th - 20 th century	87
Total		378

Table 5: Post-medieval coarseware pottery types

- 4.3.19 Small quantities of agate ware (clearance layer **314**, Area G3) and black basalt (clearance layer **313**, Area G3) were also present, dated broadly to the mid-18th to early 20th century. Creamware, pearlware, and other white earthenwares together formed approximately half of the finewares in the assemblage, and dated mainly from the late 18th to early 19th century. Creamware forms included bowls, chamber pots, pie dishes, saucers, and plates, which were mainly undecorated. Where decoration was present, it was in the form of relief-moulded beading, and factory-made slipware designs with cut-away decoration. Pearlware forms included basins, bowls, chamber pots, cups, plates, saucers, jars, toilet bowls, and jugs. Decoration was present more frequently than on creamware, and included moulded and blue painted shell edge, painted patterns in blue or earth colours, factory-made slipware worm or common cable pattern, blue chinoiserie or floral transfer-printed patterns, and a lilac-coloured transfer-printed strawberry pattern. Three transfer-printed patterns were identified, comprising Broseley, Asiatic Pheasants, and Long Bridge. Long Bridge was found in garden soil **822** (Area G8), and similar patterns were manufactured by a number of potters, possibly including Spode (Drakard and Holdway 2002, 206).
- 4.3.20 The forms represented in the other white earthenwares included tea pots, jugs, bowls, saucers, ashets, basins, jardinières, toilet bowls, plates, mugs, and food containers such as jam or marmalade jars. The types of decoration present were very similar to those used on pearlware, with relief-moulded edging, painted patterns in blue or earth colours, factory-made slipware patterns (banded, mocha, and applied white sprigs of roses), tube-lined decoration, and transfer-printed patterns (in brown, dark green, dark turquoise, as well as in blue, sometimes clobbered with coloured enamels). Three transfer-printed patterns were identified: Asiatic Pheasants, Broseley, and Willow, which were the three most commonly produced during the 19th century.
- 4.3.21 A large assemblage of post-medieval coarsewares was recovered during the evaluation (Table 4, above), comprising earlier black-glazed red earthenwares and purplewares (which form somewhat of a continuum, and

could not always be distinguished from each other), self-glazed buff-coloured and orange earthenwares, and slip-coated earthenwares, all dated to the late 17th to early 18th century. The remaining wares were not so closely dateable, or slightly later in date, and comprised black-glazed and unglazed red earthenwares, and stonewares.

- 4.3.22 Of the 574 fragments of post-medieval pottery recovered, 250 were from stratified contexts with three or more post-medieval pottery artefacts present. This disregards all those fragments from clearance layers or deposits, overburden, modern pipe trench fill, and unstratified finds. The stratified contexts can be grouped broadly into layers (including occupation layers and garden soils), the fills of pits and post-holes, the fills of other features, middens, and the backfills of features. The pottery from midden **326** and the fills of pits and post-holes is probably most worthy of further analysis, and totals 108 fragments from 11 different contexts.
- 4.3.23 **Glass bottles and vessels, and paint:** 28 glass bottle fragments were recovered during the evaluation, of which 11 were very light turquoise, and the remaining 17 were olive green. The majority of the former are thought to have been mineral water bottles, and the latter to have been wine bottles. In general, olive green glass was recovered from pit fills which produced pottery dating to the late 17th to early 18th century (**320, 354, 716**), and light turquoise glass from gravel and clearance layers which produced pottery dating to the late 18th to early 20th century (**313, 349, 508**). However, much of the olive green glass was also recovered from contexts of a later date (**1218, 313, 364, 632, 822**), and one light turquoise bottle of a 17th to 18th century date was identified from 18th century occupation layer **608**.
- 4.3.24 Four of the very light turquoise vessels were complete drinks bottles with embossed text on their surfaces. The first of these, from context **513**, originally contained drink manufactured by 'The Palatine Mineral Waters and Bottling Co Ltd, Wigan' (abbreviated to 'PMC' elsewhere on the same bottle), and the container was manufactured by N&Co', with their code 1398. A second bottle was recovered from context **508**, with the contents made by the Curwen Brothers in Lancaster. Unstratified deposits in Trench 3 of area G6 produced a bottle with the contents manufactured by William Rowe of Wigan, and the bottle itself made by Cannington Shaw and Co, in the great glass-making centre of St Helens.
- 4.3.25 The cellar backfill in Trench 1, Area G8, produced a bottle retailed by 'John Green, Chemist, 80 Argyle Street, Birkenhead', containing 'Genuine Superior Aerated Waters'. A single dark turquoisish-green wine decanter fragment with a white enamelled grape vine was also recovered from the same cellar backfill. No evidence of tumblers or wine glasses was recovered from any of the contexts. A solidified deposit that originally formed the contents of a bottle, the base of whose shape the deposit has preserved, was recovered from the clearance layer in Trench 2, Area G6. It has tentatively been identified as paint, of a mainly pale-yellow colour, with some red also present.

- 4.3.26 In total, 13 fragments of glass window panes were recovered from various unstratified contexts. Both reeded obscured and plain types were present, and were dated to the 19th to 20th century.
- 4.3.27 **Bell mould:** five fragments of bell moulds were recovered during the evaluation, all from Trench 2 of Area G3; wall **308**, pipe trench **322**, and fill **332** of pit **331** all yielded mould fragments. No other finds were recovered from the wall and the pit fill, and the pipe trench has been interpreted as a modern feature. Many bell mould fragments were recovered from Standishgate, also in Wigan, where they were provisionally dated to around the 17th to 18th century (OA North 2005, 30).
- 4.3.28 **Kiln furniture and wasters:** three items of pottery kiln furniture were recovered from Trench 6, Area G6. A saggar base and side with internal Mottled Ware-type glaze was retrieved from the fill (**644**) of post-hole **643**, which produced pottery dated to the late 17th to early 19th century. An extruded grooved white pipe clay rod, with a nine-pointed cross-section, was found in layer **632**. Similar grooved extruded rods have been present in other kiln furniture assemblages, for example the five-pointed rods found at Newbigging Pottery in Scotland (Haggarty 2005, 12). Layer **632** also produced part of a plainer extruded white pipe clay rod, which would have been circular in cross-section when first made, but which had been flattened through use. It was curved in plan, and may have been part of a circular spacer. Similar plain extruded rods have also been found at Newbigging (*op cit*, 11). The pottery recovered from layer **632** suggests a date of approximately the late 18th to early 19th century.
- 4.3.29 Three probable wasters were recovered, of which two were found within layer **349** (Area G3, Trench 2). All three were pearlware, with a possible basin base with patchy and pitted glaze and a moulded shell edge plate rim with a very bubbly ochre stripe from **349**. The third fragment was transfer-printed with a blue floral pattern, and the glaze was very patchy. The probable wasters have been dated to the late 18th to early 19th century and, together with the kiln furniture, represent very small quantities of pottery production waste, almost certainly from a pottery within Wigan. The Wigan Pottery is recorded in the early 19th century (Pigot and Co 1829, 469), and there was a pottery in the south-west of Wigan, near Wallgate, in the mid-19th century (Ordnance Survey 1849), but there are likely to have been others.
- 4.3.30 **Copper alloy, iron and concretions, lead, and leather:** a coin-sized copper alloy disc was recovered from the backfill (**311**) of foundation trench **310**, Area G3, but concretions obscured much of the surface. No other finds were recovered from this backfill deposit, and the disc is not in itself closely datable. The find is likely to pre-date the construction of buildings at Ship Yard in the 18th or 19th centuries. A thick corroded iron disc was found in the 18th century garden soil in Trench 1, Area G8, and a coin-sized lead disc with mortar adhering to it was recovered from clearance layer **500**. The functions of these three discs remain unclear, although that recovered from layer **500** is likely to represent a lead seal token of probable post-medieval date (16th/17th

century). Seal such as this were used as a form of quality control in the textile industry.

- 4.3.31 An iron horse shoe was recovered from clearance layer **314**, together with two other iron objects, and pottery dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. A possible mule shoe or large staple was recovered from clearance layer **512**, which also produced a stoneware bottle dated to the mid-19th to early 20th century. A leather horse overshoe (?) was found in river silt in Trench 1, Area G2, where pottery dated to the mid-19th to 20th century was also recovered. Corroded iron nails or similar objects were recovered from the cleanup of Trench 2, Area G6, the overburden of Trench 2, Area G8, and from pit fill **635**, together with an iron concretion.
- 4.3.32 A degraded leather fragment, probably from the small shoe of a woman or child, was recovered from the fill (**354**) of sub-circular feature **353** (Area G3) which can be dated to the late 17th to early 18th century from the pottery it contained. A fragile lead strip was found in layer **720** (Area G7), which also produced Roman pottery dated to the 2nd century.
- 4.3.33 **Coal, cannel coal, fuel ash, and slag:** coal and fuel ash were recovered from the fill (**354**) of sub-circular feature **353**, and from midden **326**. Fragments of coal were also found in the fill (**635**) of pit **634** (Area G6). The fragments have been interpreted as fuel residue, contemporary with the contexts from which they were recovered, which date broadly to the late 17th to 18th century.
- 4.3.34 All the lumps of slag recovered during the evaluation originated from Area G6. One lump was unstratified, one from a clearing deposit in Trench 8, and seven possible slag lumps were found in the upper fill (**617**) of pit **616**, which was dated to the post-medieval period by some of the pottery present within it.
- 4.3.35 **Clay tobacco pipe and wig curler:** in total, 53 fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the evaluation trenches. Most were plain stems with no diagnostic features, but one stem marked 'Burns Cutty I..., [Ban]nerman Glasg[ow]' was recovered from deposit **101**. 'Burns' probably refers to Robert Burns, the famous Scottish poet, and a 'cutty' is simply a Scottish word for a short clay pipe (Ayto 1994, 10). There are three possible Bannermans of Glasgow: C in 1842, John in 1856-61, and Carrick in 1862-5 (Davey 1987, 337-8). Six bowl fragments were also present, including two with relief-moulded decoration. Only one of these six fragments was from a stratified deposit, clearance layer **312**, and was dated to the late 18th to early 20th century, however the pottery from the same context is thought to date to the late 17th to early 18th century. Clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from pit fills (**320**, **334**, **354**, **364**, **609**), post-hole fills (**399**, **614**), gravel layer, garden soil, midden and the layer below it (**349**, **822**, **326**, **337**), layer, clearance layer, and modern pipe trench (**632**, **313**, **322**), as well as from unstratified deposits. Part of a solid waisted wig curler, dated to the 17th to 18th century, was recovered from layer **337** below midden **326**, and it was associated with pottery dated to the late 18th to early 19th century.

- 4.3.36 **Ceramic building material:** in total, 143 broken roof tile fragments were recovered from Areas G3, G6, G7 and G8. Most of the tile collected derived from clearance layers (702) in Area G7, which produced 113 large fragments of Roman *imbrex* and *tegula*. The volume of tile from the area indicates the proximity of a fairly large building. Much of the Roman tile was of light orange fabric and sand-casted in moulds. Several small roof fragments (7) from Area G3 were in a much harder red fabric and quite possibly originated from a medieval roof. The remainder of the assemblage, recovered from Area G6, was too small for identification.
- 4.3.37 Small quantities of brick fragments were recovered from Areas G1, G3, G6, and G8, but they were not closely datable. The most elaborate of the ceramic building material objects was recovered from the cellar backfill of Trench 1 in Area G8. It was a column head, possibly in Corinthian style, with nail holes for attachment, from the corner of a possible plaster room, broadly dated to the 17th to early 20th century. Ceramic building materials dated to the 19th to 20th century were recovered from the clearance layer within Trench 2, Area G6, and comprised a glazed ceramic drainpipe fragment, and part of a white-glazed fireclay (?) brick or tile.
- 4.3.38 **Stone building materials:** a re-used sandstone fragment, possibly from a window or other architectural feature, roughly D-shaped in cross-section, was recovered from clearance layer 314, Area G3, which also produced pottery dated to the late 18th to early 19th century.
- 4.3.39 **Baked clay:** a small amount of burnt or incidentally-fired clay (24 fragments) was recovered from medieval pit fills and clearance layers in Areas G3, G6 and G8. Most appeared to be small and largely amorphous fragments of accidentally-fired daub many of which clearly showed evidence of wattle marks. In addition, six fragments of deliberately fired hearth lining were recovered from medieval pit fills in Areas G3 (316) and G6 (624). None of the fragments retained architectural detail, or of sufficient size to justify analysis of its organic elements, although the presence of the fired clay indicates the likelihood of medieval building or industry along the southern edge of Millgate.
- 4.3.40 **Steel, plastic, and carbon:** three 20th century finds were recovered during the evaluation. A narrow steel strap with repeating impressed text 'Band it, Denver, Colo, USA' was recovered from Trench 1, Area G1, and was dated to the late 20th century. A toothed blade and handle fragment from a red plastic child's toy knife, with embossed text '[Flo]rida, USA, 46-3, Sli...', was found during cleanup of Trench 1, Area G6, and was dated to the mid- to late 20th century. These two objects were the only artefacts of American origin recovered from the site. A probable carbon battery rod was also recovered from Trench 1, Area G1.
- 4.3.41 **Timber and wood:** eight timber fragments and one possible natural wood fragment were recovered during the evaluation. A sawn-off possible stake point and a thin piece of unknown function were found in pit fill 1218, and the fill (354) of sub-circular feature 353 produced a wedge-ended peg. Five refitting plank fragments were found in pit fill 707 (Area G7) dated to the

medieval period by the pottery within it. The possible natural wood fragment was found in pit fill **334** (Area G3).

- 4.3.42 **Natural stone:** four natural pebbles were recovered from the evaluation, including sandstone and possible ironstone, and all were discarded. A sample of possible ironstone was also recovered from an unstratified deposit within Area G8.
- 4.3.43 **Animal bone and marine shell:** a small, hand-recovered assemblage of 19 fragments of animal bone and at least 30 of marine shell was recovered from the evaluation. Bones for pig, horse, cow, and sheep were present, and butchery marks were visible on some of the fragments, with one bone having been chewed by a dog. Areas G1, G3, G7, and G8 all produced animal remains, with the largest numbers found in Areas G3 and G8. Marine shell was recovered from Areas G3 and G6, with the largest quantities being recovered from midden **326** in Area G3. All the animal and shell remains, where associated dateable finds were present, were recovered from contexts dated to between the late 17th and the early 19th century. The bones were recovered from pit fills, a charcoal-rich deposit, midden, and garden soil, whilst the shells were found in a midden, gravel layer, and post-hole fill; only the midden produced both marine shell and animal bone.
- 4.3.44 A horse femur was recovered from the fill (**354**) of sub-circular feature **353** (Area G3), which also produced large quantities of pottery, dating the deposit to the late 17th to early 18th century. Parts of a cow scapula were recovered from shell dump/midden **326**, dated by the associated pottery to around the late 18th century. This midden also produced the remains of many common edible shell fish, in the form of cockle and mussel valves. A single valve from the other common edible shell fish, the oyster, was recovered from gravel layer **349**, which was dated to the late 18th to early 19th century. Part of a dog whelk or similar shell, not thought to be food waste, was found in fill **644** of post-hole **643**, which produced pottery dated to the late 17th to early 19th century.
- 4.3.45 A large mammal humerus was recovered from the fill (**373**) of pit **372** (Area G3), which produced no other finds. A probable tibia from a large mammal was recovered from the fill (**364**) of pit **363** (area G3), which produced pottery dating it to approximately the late 18th to early 19th century. Part of a cow or red deer pelvis was recovered from the upper fill (**713**) of pit **712** (Area G7), which produced no other finds, although the main fill (**716**) of this pit can be dated to the late 17th to early 18th century from the pottery present. Charcoal-rich deposit **819** produced various fragments, including a large mammal long bone shaft, but no associated datable finds were recovered. Finally, garden soil **822** produced several fragments, including parts of sheep, and although the pottery recovered from this deposit included Roman and medieval fabrics, the likely date is closer to the late 17th to early 19th century.
- 4.3.46 **Conclusion:** the assemblage is of some interest as a largely domestic group of artefacts and ecofacts from the post-medieval period in Wigan, but also including smaller quantities from the Roman and medieval periods. The

indications of pottery- and bell-making are not surprising, since Wigan was famous for bell-making, and being a coal town it was an obvious centre for pottery production.

- 4.3.47 It is recommended that the entire pottery assemblage be considered together with any further pottery groups that may be recovered from excavations on the same site. It is anticipated that further analysis may be targeted on pottery from the midden and from the fills of pits and post-holes.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 The programme of archaeological evaluation has provided a comprehensive assessment of the extent and nature of the sub-surface archaeological resource within the Grand Arcade development area, and has facilitated the zoning of archaeological potential (Fig 17). Remains dated between the late 1st and 19th centuries have been revealed within different parts of the study area. The significance and spatial distribution of the exposed remains are discussed by period in the following section.

5.2 PREHISTORIC PERIOD

5.2.1 No deposits or artefacts pertaining to the prehistoric period were encountered during the course of the evaluation, and it may be concluded that the proposed development area has a low potential to further the current understanding of this period in Wigan. However, it seems possible that the study area would have been conducive for late prehistoric settlement on account of the natural topography and its riverside location, and the paucity of physical evidence for this period is perhaps a result of subsequent development.

5.3 ROMAN PERIOD

5.3.1 Physical evidence for activity during the Roman period was provided by the results obtained from trenches placed within the southern part of the site: Areas G7 and G10 yielded firm evidence for Roman activity, whilst Areas G6 and G8 provided more fragmentary indications of such activity. Additionally, it should be noted that whilst Area G3 did not yield any deposits or features that may be ascribed firmly to the Roman period, the trenches placed within this part of the site were not excavated entirely to the depth of the natural subsoils. Thus, there is potential for Roman remains to survive at a depth below the excavated levels, which is supported by the recovery of some residual Roman artefacts.

5.3.2 The most significant Roman remains encountered during the course of the evaluation were within Areas G7 and G10, which provided some indication of a sequence of activity, the initial phase of which appears to date to the late 1st century. This was represented by a series of pit-type features that were exposed within the western part of Area G10. Further to the east, trenches excavated across Area G7 revealed the well-preserved remains of a hearth, seemingly associated with craft-working or industrial activity, although its precise function could not be ascertained. Nevertheless, these features provided firm indication for Roman settlement. Significantly, there was some evidence, albeit tentative, for the creation of terraces on the hillside to facilitate the erection of buildings, implying that a considerable programme of development had been undertaken during the Roman period.

- 5.3.3 Firm evidence for the remains of Roman buildings within Areas G7 and G10 was not obtained from within the confines of the evaluation trenches, although a significant assemblage of ceramic building materials were recovered. This factor suggests strongly that there had been a Roman building of some significance in close proximity to the excavated trenches. In the absence of firm evidence a discussion of the form of any such putative structure must be speculative, although the hearth and the range of ceramic building materials was reminiscent of Roman industrial buildings excavated at Walton-le-Dale in Central Lancashire (Gibbons *et al* forthcoming). This craft-working or industrial nature would also be consistent with the results obtained from excavations in the Wiend during the 1980s (Jones and Price 1985), although it should be stressed that industrial residues, such as iron-working slag, that typically accompany such remains were absent from any of the evaluation trenches in these areas.
- 5.3.4 Fragmentary evidence for Roman activity was identified within Areas G6 and G8, situated down slope from Areas G7 and G10. The exposed remains hint at a low level of Roman activity in these areas, perhaps reflecting this part of the study area to have been on the fringe of the Roman settlement.

5.4 MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 5.4.1 The evaluation trenching has yielded some evidence for medieval activity within the rear of burgage plots along Millgate. These plots are likely to have served a number of functions, including areas for small craft industries, stables, storage of materials and the disposal of household and waste materials, although few features that could be firmly associated with specific functions were established within the confines of the evaluation trenches. Nevertheless, there was clear evidence for the occupation of burgage plots, and for a boundary between plots in Area G3.
- 5.4.2 Parts of the burgage plots within Area G3 had almost certainly been used as a dump for refuse from at least the 13th century, as represented by the pits identified within Trench 2. Physical evidence for medieval activity was also encountered within Areas G6, G7, G8 and G10, cumulatively representing a substantial strip of land to the rear of the Millgate street frontage.

5.5 POST-MEDIEVAL PERIOD

- 5.5.1 Archaeological remains pertaining to the post-medieval period were encountered in most of the excavated trenches. The remains identified within Area G3, which included several pit-type and plot boundary features, were of particular significance as they seemed to represent part of a continuous stratigraphic sequence from the medieval period to the present day. Physical evidence for the transition from the medieval period to the post-medieval period is poorly represented in the archaeological record for the region as a whole, and the present programme of work has demonstrated that the study area has a good potential to provide new information. Similarly, the evaluation has indicated that the proposed development area has some potential to further the current understanding of post-medieval industrial/craft-working activity in Wigan.

6. SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

6.1 SIGNIFICANCE

- 6.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that significant archaeological deposits survive within elements of the study area. In particular, Areas G3, G7 and G10 contained significant archaeological remains pertaining to the Roman, medieval/early post-medieval periods. The buried remains within these areas have a potential to provide important information on the development of the historic core of Wigan. Areas G6 and G8 also yielded some evidence for activity during the Roman and medieval periods, although the remains were of a lower concentration.
- 6.1.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that considerable remains dating to the Roman period are likely to survive *in-situ* across much of Areas G7 and G10. These remains are undoubtedly of high local significance as they have a potential to provide a clearer understanding of the extent, nature and date of Wigan's Roman past, which, until recently, could only be described as enigmatic.
- 6.1.3 Whilst the exact nature of the Roman remains identified during the course of the evaluation could not be firmly established, they appeared to represent part of a civilian settlement, rather than a purely military station. The nature and function of such settlements in the North West has recently been the topic of some debate, as physical evidence is wanting (Buxton and Shotter 1996). In this respect, it is likely that the buried remains within Areas G7 and G10 could be of regional significance.
- 6.1.4 Archaeological remains within Area G3 have a potential to provide a greater understanding of the development and use of burgage plots during the 13th and 14th centuries. Moreover, the sequence of deposits representing a continuous occupation of the site between the 16th and 19th centuries offers a potential to investigate archaeologically a stratigraphic sequence that has rarely been identified in the region's historic towns. Additionally, the pottery assemblage recovered from the evaluation trenches is also of significance, as it has a potential to inform the development of the region's ceramic traditions during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The potential to identify the transition from medieval to post-medieval ceramics is of particular significance, as this has rarely been identified in the North West.

6.2 IMPACT

- 6.2.1 The Grand Arcade Shopping development will almost certainly have a negative direct impact on buried remains that survive within parts of the study area, involving their damage or destruction as a result of ground-reduction works or the excavation of service trenches. In particular, any earth-moving works within Areas G3, G7, and G10 will result in the loss of significant archaeological deposits. Similarly, any disturbance to depth within the vicinity of Areas G6 and G8 is also likely to have negative direct impact on the sub-surface archaeological resource.

- 6.2.2 The development will have a lesser impact within along the eastern boundary of the site. The evaluation of Areas G1 and G2 has demonstrated that the ground surface levels within these areas have been raised considerably as a result of 19th century development. Whilst there is some potential for buried remains to survive beneath this widespread dump of made-ground, it is not envisaged that this will be disturbed extensively during the proposed development.
- 6.2.3 Any archaeological remains within Areas G4 and G5 have been removed as a result of 19th or 20th century land use. The proposed development will have no archaeological impact in these areas, with the possible exception of land beneath the footprint of the extant building on Burrow's Yard, which is used currently as a pet shop.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

7.1.1 The archaeological evaluation has demonstrated that significant archaeological deposits survive within elements of the study area. In particular, Areas G3, G7 and G10 contained significant archaeological remains pertaining to the medieval/early post-medieval periods, and the Roman period respectively. Similarly, Area G6 and G8 also contain some Roman, medieval and post-medieval deposits, although in a low-density concentration. The following section provides recommendations for archaeological mitigation in advance of development.

7.2 AREA G1

7.2.1 No deposits or features of significance identified to depth, indicating this area to have no archaeological potential. It is considered unlikely that any further investigation of this area would reveal significant archaeological deposits.

7.3 of c4m, although no evidence for anthropogenic activity was encountered. It is considered unlikely that any further investigation of this area would reveal significant archaeological deposits. However, in the event of earth-moving works associated with the development reducing the ground level to a depth in excess of 4m, it is recommended that a limited programme of palaeo-environmental coring, targeted on the surviving river silts, is undertaken; coring could only be undertaken once the rubble overburden had been removed.

7.4 AREA G3

7.4.1 The results obtained from the evaluation trenching have demonstrated that a stratigraphic sequence ranging from the medieval period to the 20th century survive *in-situ*. These deposits represent significant archaeological remains, and will require further investigation.

7.4.2 It is recommended that an area measuring some 35m by 8m is subject to controlled archaeological excavation. This incorporates a strip of land immediately adjacent to Ship Yard alley, including the area beneath the former beer garden associated with the Ship public house.

7.5 AREA G4

7.5.1 No deposits or features of significance identified to depth, indicating this area to have no archaeological potential. It is considered unlikely that any further investigation of this area would reveal significant archaeological deposits.

7.6 AREA G5

- 7.6.1 No deposits or features of significance identified to depth, indicating the area examined to have no archaeological potential. However, it remains possible that the area beneath the current pet shop on the opposite side of Burrows Yard may retain archaeological deposits *in-situ*.
- 7.6.2 It is considered unlikely that any further investigation of the area to the south of Burrow's Yard alley would reveal significant archaeological deposits. The area to the north, however, may require some archaeological investigation following the demolition of the buildings occupying the plot currently. The nature and extent of any such investigation will depend upon the detailed design proposals, although a watching brief during earth-moving works may be the appropriate response.

7.7 AREA G6

- 7.7.1 The evaluation of this area has demonstrated that a fragmentary stratigraphic sequence from the Roman period to the present day survives within parts of the area. This area has some archaeological potential and, depending upon the extent of the earth-moving works associated with the development, may require further investigation.

7.8 AREA G7

- 7.8.1 The results obtained from the evaluation trenching have demonstrated that deposits of Roman and medieval date survive *in-situ*. These deposits represent significant archaeological remains, and will require further investigation.
- 7.8.2 It is recommended that the entire area to the rear of the cellars that front Millgate is subject to controlled archaeological excavation. It is suggested that this work is undertaken in conjunction with the recommended excavation of Area G10 (*section 7.10.1* below), to allow both areas to be examined archaeologically as a single unit.

7.9 AREA G8

- 7.9.1 The evaluation of this area has indicated much of the area has been disturbed during the 19th and 20th centuries, with the resultant loss of buried archaeological remains. However, a low density of features do appear to have survived, including potential evidence for Roman industrial or craft-working activity.
- 7.9.2 This area has some archaeological potential and, depending upon the extent of the earth-moving works associated with the development, may require further investigation.

7.10 AREA G10

- 7.10.1 The results obtained from the evaluation trenching have demonstrated that deposits of Roman, medieval and post-medieval date survive *in-situ*. These deposits represent significant archaeological remains, and will require further investigation.
- 7.10.2 It is recommended that the area is subjected to controlled archaeological excavation. This should be focused on exposing deposits and features of Roman and medieval origin, which appear to survive across much of the site, except for the c10m wide strip that lies parallel and adjacent to Millgate and contains cellars associated with post-medieval housing. Whilst these structures are of lesser archaeological significance, it seems that they retain some evidence of chronological development in their fabric, which merits archaeological recording in advance of destruction. It is thus recommended that a single cellar on the street front is subject to detailed recording.
- 7.10.3 Further archaeological investigation within this part of the site should be coupled with additional work in Area G7. It is recommended that this comprises the controlled excavation of the entire area.

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APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

Oxford

Archaeology

North

October 2004

**THE GRAND ARCADE,
WIGAN,
GREATER MANCHESTER**

STAGE 1 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Proposals

The following technical proposal is offered in response to a request from Mr M Paul of Appleyard & Trew LLP, acting on behalf of Modus Properties, for a programme of archaeological evaluation in advance of the Grand Arcade Shopping Development, Wigan.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 CONTRACT BACKGROUND

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) has been invited by Mr M Paul, of Appleyard & Trew LLP, acting on behalf of Modus Properties, to submit a costed project design for a programme of archaeological evaluation as part of the Grand Arcade Shopping Development, Wigan. The proposed development area incorporates part of the historic town, and is likely to contain buried remains pertaining to the Roman, medieval, and post-medieval town.

1.1.2 A programme of archaeological evaluation has been recommended in advance of the proposed development. The scope of this work has been devised by the University of Manchester Archaeological Unit, in consultation with the Greater Manchester Assistant County Archaeologist and the Wigan Conservation Officer. In essence, it comprises two key stages of archaeological investigation. These are an initial stage of evaluation trenching, which may be followed by a subsequent stage of targeted excavation, as required. The results of the archaeological work are required to inform design proposals, and to satisfy the conditions of Planning Consent.

1.2 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 The site of Wigan had long been associated with the settlement of *Coccium*, which is recorded as lying 17 miles from Manchester. The line of the Roman road through the town to Preston is thought to lie to the west of the study area (Margary 1973, 368), although it is considered likely that Standishgate was part of a network of roads linking Wigan to Warrington, Manchester and Preston (*ibid*). However, it was not until excavations were carried out in the 1980s that actual settlement remains were identified in Wigan. These were at first only slight and lacking in structural remains (Holdsworth and Reynolds 1981, 2). A hearth, discovered in the Wiend in 1982-3, was the first Roman feature in Wigan to have been subject to detailed archaeological investigation (Tindall 1983, 2). These excavations eventually revealed the remains of what has been interpreted as a Roman military industrial site, comprising a series of timber buildings, furnaces and hearths and a metalled road (*op cit*, 29-30).

1.2.2 Wigan became established during the medieval period as an important area for agriculture, and in 1245 the town was effectively granted borough status by a charter of Henry III (Hannavy 1990, 33). By the mid-13th century Wigan was one of the larger chartered towns of Lancashire, along with Lancaster, Preston, Liverpool, Manchester and Warrington (White 1996, 129). The physical remains of medieval Wigan have been uncovered in several excavations within the town centre; cultivation soils and a timber-lined well or cistern were excavated at the Wiend (Jones and Price 1985, 29), post-holes and pottery dating to the 14th or 15th century were uncovered at Chapel Street (GMAU 1987, 2). The remains of medieval burgage plot with a substantial town house constructed of timber were also discovered on Hallgate (GMAU 2001).

- 1.2.3 During the early part of the post-medieval period Wigan became an important centre for pewter manufacture and textiles, particularly woollen cloths, linen, calicos and checks, as well as other small-scale industries (Tindall 1985, 23). A number of people engaged in such processes are listed as living on Standishgate from at least the beginning of the 17th century, although there are references to pewterers as early as 1470 (OA North 2004).
- 1.2.4 Coal also became one of the main commodities behind the economic prosperity of the town. Indeed, the Wigan coalfield has been described as one of the most important of the 17th century Lancashire coalfields (Farrer and Brownbill (eds) 1908, 357), partially on account of rich deposits of cannel coal; cannel coal burns with a bright flame and produces very little ash, and thus was in great demand for household use and invariably sold for a higher price than ordinary coal. The coal industry continued to expand during the 18th and 19th century, assisted by the completion of the Douglas Navigation in 1742 and the opening of the Leeds and Liverpool Canal in 1774, which generated large amounts of trade with Ireland (Clarke 1994, 43).

1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY

- 1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA), which is an educational charity under the guidance of a board of trustees, has over 30 years of experience in professional archaeology, and can provide a professional and cost-effective service. We are the largest employer of archaeologists in the country (we currently have more than 200 members of staff), and can thus deploy considerable resources with extensive experience to deal with any archaeological obligations you or your clients may have. We have offices in Lancaster and Oxford, trading as Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), and Oxford Archaeology (OA) respectively, enabling us to provide a truly nationwide service. OA is an Institute of Field Archaeologists Registered Organisation (No 17). All work on the project will be undertaken in accordance with relevant professional standards, including:
- ? IFA's *Code of Conduct*, (1999); *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*, (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations*, (1999); *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs*, (1999).
 - ? English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, 1991.
 - ? *The European Association of Archaeologists Principles of Conduct for Archaeologists Involved in Contract Archaeological Work* (1998).
- 1.3.2 OA North has considerable experience of the assessment, evaluation and excavation of sites of all periods. Between our two offices our company has extensive experience of the excavation of complex urban stratigraphy, notably from major excavations undertaken in the North at Carlisle, Newcastle, Lancaster, Chester, and Warrington, each of which involved the recording of complex urban stratigraphy of extensive Roman and medieval deposits. In addition, other recent projects on urban sites have been undertaken in such northern towns as Kendal, Liverpool, Manchester, Preston, and, indeed, Wigan.

- 1.3.3 OA North has established itself as one of the country's leading practitioners in the field of post-medieval and Industrial Period archaeology. This has added a new dimension to the OA North's work in all its established spheres of activity and means that in all areas of its work, remains dating from the post-medieval to the present are considered as seriously as those surviving from earlier periods. With its wide-ranging experience of former industrial sites, most notably from major conservation-led projects undertaken at the Pilkington's Sheet Glass Works in St Helens (Krupa and Heawood 2002), the Murrays' Mills complex of cotton-spinning mills in Manchester, the Derwentcote Steel Furnace in County Durham (Cranstone *et al* 1997), elements of the Netherhall Iron Works in Maryport (Miller 2000), and the Backbarrow Ironworks in Cumbria, OA North has a proven track record in the safe and rapid excavation and survey of large and complex industrial sites and structures.
- 1.3.4 OA's experience of working hand-in-hand with construction teams on large, complex urban developments, such as The Oracle in Reading, the phased development of the Westmorland Gazette site in Kendal, the site of the former friary in Warrington, and the redevelopment of Oxford Castle and prison, will enable us to ensure the successful completion of the archaeological aspects of the Grand Arcade development.
- 1.3.5 OA will implement its standard quality assurance procedures, and adopts a policy of clear and open advice to its customers. All aspects of activity at OA are governed by written procedures that are used as codes of 'standard practice' throughout the organisation. It is the responsibility of all line managers to ensure that staff adhere to these procedures and the direct responsibility of departmental managers to check that procedures are followed. Additionally, whilst the nationwide expertise that our staff will bring to this project is significant, we recognise the importance of local knowledge and experience. Therefore, archaeologists and specialists with local and regional expertise have been included in our team. Details of the proposed project team are included in *Section 4* of this document.
- 1.3.6 ***Planning, Managing, Executing and Monitoring the Programme:*** given the multi-stage approach to fieldwork and the need to integrate the archaeological programme with the construction programme, it is crucial to cost-effective running and successful completion of the project that well-defined procedures for project management are in place. OA's in-built management structure is designed to allow good communication and continuity throughout the life span of a project.
- 1.3.7 The Directors of OA are responsible for assisting the Chief Executive in the formulation and implementation of Quality Control procedures. They also monitor individual fieldwork and post-excavation projects and approve all client and publication reports.
- 1.3.8 The Senior Project Manager is responsible for managing the project from inception/design and delivery of the fieldwork component through analysis to report production. The Senior Project Manager will brief the appointed Project Officer/Project Supervisor on all relevant background data and information, procedures, technical specifications, staff, plant and programming details.

Execution of fieldwork is guided by technical manuals, incorporating unique site codes and context numbering systems.

- 1.3.9 Projects are subject to constant review and monitoring to ensure objectives are being met in the fieldwork and post-excavation stages. Primary records will be available for inspection at all times. Work at every stage would be undertaken as required by the brief provided and would focus on achieving the aims set out in that brief. Close liaison would be maintained throughout the project with both the Client and the archaeological curator.
- 1.3.10 Monitoring of Health and Safety matters is the responsibility of the Chief Executive, assisted by the Health and Safety Co-ordinator in the Lancaster office, who is responsible for approving Safety Plans, Risk Assessments and Safety Audits. Where required, internal monitoring systems are supplemented by external audits conducted by Safety Services (UK) Limited.

1.4 ARCHIVE DEPOSITION

- 1.4.1 The results of the archaeological investigation will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 1.4.2 OA conforms to best practice in the preparation of project archives for long-term storage. It is intended that the archive be deposited with the Wigan Museum Service, which is the nearest museum that meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). An index to the archive will be forwarded to the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record, and a further copy can be made available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record.

2. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The main objective of the evaluation, given the commercial nature of the development, will be to characterise the survival of the archaeological remains across the site, and to provide a good understanding of their potential. The objectives of the project may be summarised as:
- ? to assess the nature, date, density, extent, function and state of preservation of archaeological remains;
 - ? to assess the potential of any surviving remains to inform a greater understanding of the development of land use in the area;
 - ? to formulate a strategy for appropriate mitigation, in consultation with the other relevant parties.

2.2 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORT PRODUCTION

- 2.2.1 The site records, finds and any samples from the programme of archaeological works outlined below will form a checked and ordered site archive as outlined in the English Heritage guideline document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (2nd edition, 1991) (hereafter *MAP 2*). Following compilation of the project archive, a report will be produced detailing the results of these investigations.

3 METHOD STATEMENT

3.1 STRATEGY

3.1.1 Experience has shown the importance of a close working relationship between the client and their archaeological contractor on complex development projects. Such a relationship will help to ensure the timely and successful completion of the project in an efficient and cost-effective manner, achieving high technical and academic standards, whilst meeting all the requirements of the tender documentation and the archaeological curator, and fulfilling all the developers' archaeological obligations. This ethic is at the heart of our approach to this project.

3.1.2 In outline, it is envisaged that the archaeological works required will comprise two key stages, designed to provide a thorough understanding of the significance of the proposed development area. These stages comprises evaluation and subsequent excavation, as required. The current document is concerned only with Stage 1, the programme of evaluation trenching. This will be undertaken in three consecutive phases:

- ? PHASE 1: incorporates Groups 1 - 5 and 7, comprising 19 trenches with a combined length of 300m. Scheduled to be completed before 04/01/2005.
- ? PHASE 2: incorporates Groups 6, and 8 - 10, comprising 18 trenches with a combined length of 248m. Scheduled to be completed before 31/03/2005.
- ? PHASE 3: incorporates Group 11, comprising 1 trench with a length of 20m. Scheduled to be undertaken during 01/2007.

3.2 EVALUATION

3.2.1 **General Methodology:** excavation of the uppermost levels of modern overburden/demolition material will be undertaken by a machine of appropriate power fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first significant archaeological level. The work will be supervised by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Spoil from the excavation will stored adjacent to the trench, and will be backfilled upon completion of the archaeological works.

3.2.2 Machine excavation will then be used to define carefully the extent of any surviving foundations, floors, and other remains. Thereafter, structural remains will be cleaned manually to define their extent, nature, form and, where possible, date. It should be noted that no archaeological deposits will be entirely removed from the site. If the excavation is to proceed below a depth of 1.2m, then the trenches will be widened sufficiently to allow the sides to be stepped in.

3.2.3 All information identified in the course of the site works will be recorded stratigraphically, using a system adapted from that used by the Centre for Archaeology of English Heritage, with sufficient pictorial record (plans, sections and both black and white and colour photographs) to identify and illustrate individual features.

- 3.2.4 The site archive will include a contextual record of all archaeological features encountered, together with a photographic record and accurate large scale plans and sections at an appropriate scale (1:20 and 1:10). All artefacts and ecofacts will be handled and stored according to standard practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) in order to minimise deterioration.
- 3.2.5 **Context Recording:** all contexts will be recorded using *pro-forma* sheets, and details will be incorporated into a Harris matrix. Similar object record and photographic record *pro-formas* will be used. All written recording of survey data, contexts, photographs, artefacts and ecofacts will be cross-referenced from *pro-forma* record sheets using sequential numbering.
- 3.2.6 **Photography:** a full and detailed photographic record of individual contexts will be maintained and similarly general views from standard view points of the overall site at all stages of the evaluation will be generated. Photography will be undertaken using 35mm cameras on archivable black and white print film as well as colour transparency, and all frames will include a visible, graduated metric scale. Extensive use of digital photography will also be undertaken throughout the course of the fieldwork for presentation purposes. Photographs records will be maintained on special photographic *pro-forma* sheets.
- 3.2.7 **Planning:** archaeological planning will be undertaken using a combination of manually-drafted drawings and instrument survey, and the data will be digitally incorporated into a CAD system. All information will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.2.8 This digital process will go hand in hand with single context planning, whereby each significant entity is ascribed a unique layer but yet all or selective features can be viewed as required. The precise location of the evaluation trenches, and the position of all archaeological features encountered, will be surveyed by EDM tacheometry using a total station linked to a pen computer data-logger. This process will generate scaled plans within AutoCAD 14, which will then be subject to manual survey enhancement. The drawings will be generated at an accuracy appropriate for 1:20 scale, but can be output at any scale required.

3.3 FINDS

- 3.3.1 Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (following current Institute of Field Archaeologists guidelines) and subject to expert advice in order to minimise deterioration. In general this will mean that (where appropriate or safe to do so) finds are washed, dried, marked, bagged and packed in stable conditions; no attempt at conservation will be made unless special circumstances require prompt action. OA has close contact with Ancient Monuments Laboratory staff at the University of Durham and, in addition, employs in-house artefact and palaeoecology specialists, with considerable expertise in the investigation, excavation, and finds management of sites of all periods and types, who are readily available for consultation.
- 3.3.2 Finds will be processed and administered at regular intervals and removed from the site. Finds storage during fieldwork and any site archive preparation will follow professional guidelines (UKIC). Emergency access to conservation

facilities is maintained by OA North with the Department of Archaeology, the University of Durham. Finds recovery and sampling programmes will be in accordance with best practice (current IFA guidelines) and subject to expert advice.

- 3.3.3 Any gold and silver artefacts recovered during the course of the excavation will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local Coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act, 1996.
- 3.3.4 Human remains are not expected to be present, but if they are found they will, if possible, be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is necessary, then the relevant Home Office permission will be sought, and the removal of such remains will be carried out with due care and sensitivity as required by the *Burials Act 1857*.
- 3.3.5 **Sampling Strategy:** a programme of palaeoenvironmental sampling will be undertaken at the site in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage (2002). The sampling programme will proceed under the guidance of the in-house palaeoenvironmental expertise (Elizabeth Huckerby), and following discussion with Sue Stallibrass, English Heritage's Scientific Advisor for the North West.
- 3.3.6 Samples will be collected for technological, pedological, palaeoenvironmental and chronological analysis as appropriate and subject to palaeoenvironmental survival. Samples for deposit characterisation, potential radiocarbon dating, and macrofossil analysis will be 30 litres in volume. In the event of substantial cultivation horizons being encountered, particularly those constituting a 'dark earth', monolith, in addition to bulk, samples will be taken, which will be assessed for pollen and plant macrofossils. Monolith samples will be collected using plastic drainpipe, and will be packaged appropriately and stored for possible future analysis.
- 3.3.7 It is proposed that the floatation of suitable samples be undertaken off site following completion of the fieldwork. Any requirement for detailed analysis would be undertaken using the laboratory facilities of the Institute of Environmental and Biological Sciences at Lancaster University, which OA North has full access to.
- 3.3.8 Bone recovered from stratified deposits will be subject to assessment by an OA North in-house specialist (Andrew Bates), and analysis will be limited to material that can provide metrical, ageing or sex information. Attention will be paid to the collection of small animal bones from stratified contexts, and to the retrieval of fish bones and molluscs from rubbish pits.

3.4 REPORT PRODUCTION

- 3.4.1 **Archive:** the results of the fieldwork will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*) and the *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC 1990). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. The deposition of a properly ordered and indexed project archive in an appropriate repository is considered an essential and integral element of all archaeological projects by the IFA in that organisation's code of conduct.
- 3.4.2 The paper and finds archive for the archaeological work undertaken at the site will be deposited with the Wigan Museum Service, as this is the nearest museum which meets Museums' and Galleries' Commission criteria for the long term storage of archaeological material (MGC 1992). This archive can be provided in the English Heritage Centre for Archaeology format, both as a printed document and on computer disks as ASCii files (as appropriate). The archive will be deposited within six months of the completion of the fieldwork.
- 3.4.3 Except for items subject to the Treasure Act, all artefacts found during the course of the project will be donated to the receiving museum.
- 3.4.4 A synthesis (in the form of the index to the archive and a copy of the publication report) will be deposited with the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record. A copy of the index to the archive will also be available for deposition in the National Archaeological Record in London.
- 3.4.5 **Report:** four copies of a bound and collated final report will be submitted to the Client within six weeks of the completion of the fieldwork. Further copies will be sent to the Greater Manchester Assistant County Archaeologist, the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record, Wigan Planning Department, and Wigan Museum Service. The final report will include a copy of this project design, and indications of any agreed departure from that design. It will include an historical and archaeological background to the study area, an outline methodology of the investigation, and present, summarise, assess, and interpret the results of the programme of archaeological works detailed above. In addition, recommendations for any further mitigation works and details of the final deposition of the project archive will also be made.
- 3.4.6 A summary of the results produced from the archaeological investigation will be published in the CBA North West magazine, although a more detailed article will be provided should the results be of sufficient merit.
- 3.4.7 **Confidentiality:** the final report is designed as a document for the specific use of the client, and should be treated as such; it is not suitable for publication as an academic report, or otherwise, without amendment or revision. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties beyond the project brief and project design, or for

any other explicit purpose, can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

3.5 OTHER MATTERS

- 3.5.1 OA North will provide all necessary plant, machinery, tools and attendance to complete the programme of work specified in *Section 3.3.3* above.
- 3.5.2 Normal OA North working hours are between 9.00 am and 5.00 pm, Monday to Friday, though adjustments to hours may be made to maximise daylight working time in winter and to meet travel requirements. It is not normal practice for OA North staff to be asked to work weekends or bank holidays and should the Client require such time to be worked during the course of a project a contract variation to cover additional costs will be necessary.

3.6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 3.6.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints during the course of the project. OA provides a Health and Safety Statement for all projects and maintains a Safety Policy. All site procedures are in accordance with the guidance set out in the Health and Safety Manual compiled by the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (3rd Edition, 1997). A risk assessment will be completed in advance of any on-site works. Details of the Safety Policy are presented in *Appendix 2*.
- 3.6.2 OA North has professional indemnity to a value of £2,000,000, employer's liability cover to a value of £10,000,000 and public liability to a value of £15,000,000. Written details of insurance cover are included.

4 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

4.1 STAFF PROPOSALS

- 4.1.1 The project will be managed by **Ian Miller BA, AIFA** (OA North Senior Project Manager), who will be responsible for all elements of the day to day running of the archaeological investigation. Ian has considerable experience of Roman, medieval and Industrial Period sites. He managed the archaeological work at Murrays' Mills and the Jersey Street Flint Glass Works, both in Manchester. He has also edited a monograph dedicated to the alum industry of north-east Yorkshire, which arose from the results of the excavation of Carlton alum works. Ian also recently directed the investigations of Macintosh Mill, Manchester, Cunsey Forge in Cumbria, Greenside Mines in Patterdale, a series of former cotton-spinning mills in Ancoats, Manchester, and a sequence of post-medieval brick clamp kilns in Nateby, Lancashire. Ian is also a recognised specialist in the analysis of medieval pottery in North West England.
- 4.1.2 His role will be to ensure that the project design is implemented within the framework of the Project Objectives. He will be responsible for all aspects of staff and resource logistics, ensuring the smooth running of the project programme. He will liaise with the Client and County Archaeologist with regard to progress, and will maintain relationships with other contractors.
- 4.1.3 Day to day running of the survey requirements will be undertaken by **Chris Wild BSc** (OA North Project Officer). Chris has considerable experience of a variety of instrument survey work, with extensive experience of Total Station survey, Reflectorless Total Station survey using the TheoLT AutoCAD interface, and GPS survey, and the manipulation of this data to produce report quality drawings via three-dimensional CAD packages. Chris also played a key role in the archaeological work at the St Helens Sheet Glass Works, Saltom Pit in Cumbria, and directed the work at Calprina Cotton Mill and Print Works at Stalybridge, and will be available to offer advice throughout the duration of the project.
- 4.1.4 The evaluation trenching is likely be undertaken by **Sean McPhillips BA** (OA North Project Supervisor). Sean is an highly experienced field archaeologist, who, from his work with MOLAS, Winchester City Museum Service, English Heritage, and OA North, has considerable knowledge of Roman Period remains. Sean has worked extensively on numerous Roman military along Hadrian's Wall and its hinterland, and associated extramural settlements in the North. Sean also has a particular interest in Industrial Archaeology, and recently directed the archaeological investigation of an important 19th glassworks in Manchester, and a complex of textile mills at the Torrs in New Mills. Sean also played a key role in the recent excavations at Calprina Works, Stalybridge, and Macintosh Mill, Manchester.
- 4.1.5 The processing and analysis of any palaeoenvironmental samples will be carried out by **Elizabeth Huckerby BA, MSc** (OA North Project Officer), and **Dr Denise Druce** (OA North Environmental Archaeology Specialist). Elizabeth has extensive experience of the palaeoecology of the North West, having been one

of the principal palaeoenvironmentalists in the English Heritage-funded North West Wetlands Survey. Denise has carried out fieldwork and laboratory work on a number of developer-funded projects, and is currently one of a team of environmental specialists working on the English Heritage-funded Upland Peat Project.

- 4.1.6 Assessment of the finds from the evaluation will be undertaken under the auspices of OA North's in-house finds specialist **Christine Howard-Davis MIFA** (OA North Finds Manager). Christine has extensive knowledge of all categories of Roman artefacts, and is a recognised expert in the analysis of metalwork and glasswork of the period. Christine has been involved extensively with the post-excavation assessment and publication of Roman finds assemblages recovered from excavations at Ribchester, Kirkham, Lancaster, Walton-le-Dale, Papcastle, and at present with the Carlisle Millennium Project.
- 4.1.7 **Andrew Bates BSc, MSc** (OA North Project Supervisor) is an experienced archaeozoologist, and will examine the animal bone assemblage recovered from the evaluation trenching. His experience is derived principally from Iron Age and Romano-British sites, as well as Roman military and medieval urban sites in the North. He has been involved previously in the examination and stabilisation of animal bones both during the post-excavation process and as an on-site specialist.
- 4.1.8 **Professor David Shotton, PhD, FSA** will undertake the analysis of any Roman coins recovered from the evaluation trenching. David is a nationally-recognised specialist in Roman numismatics, and is the region's leading expert.
- 4.1.9 Any requirement for conservation work will be undertaken by **Jennifer Jones**, the AML contract conservator based at the University of Durham. Jennifer is a nationally-recognised specialist in conservation, and is readily available to provide advice on the treatment of any delicate finds recovered from the evaluation.
- 4.1.10 It is not possible to provide details of specific technicians that will be involved with the fieldwork at this stage, but all shall be suitably qualified archaeologists with proven relevant experience. It is anticipated that up to four technicians will be required during the course of the fieldwork, the majority of which will be based locally.

4.2 PROGRAMMING

- 4.2.1 It is clear that the careful programming of the archaeological works is a key factor in the project. It is understood, however, that even at this stage of the project other issues may require different programming. The considerable resources available from both Lancaster and Oxford offices enable a flexible response to such eventualities.
- 4.2.2 **Stage 1, Phase 1:** a four week period should be allowed for the evaluation of Groups 1 - 5 and 7, comprising 19 trenches with a combined length of 300m, with an additional contingency trenching of up to 28m.

- 4.2.3 **Stage 1, Phase 2:** a three weeks period should be allowed for the evaluation of Groups 6, 8, 9 and 10, comprising 18 trenches with a combined length of 248m, with an additional contingency trenching of up to 28m.
- 4.2.4 **Stage 1, Phase 3:** a three days period should be allowed for the evaluation of the Group 11 trench.

5 MONITORING

- 5.1 Monitoring meetings will be established with the Client and the archaeological curator at the outset of the project. Monitoring of the project will be undertaken by the Greater Manchester Assistant County Archaeologist, who will be afforded access to the site at all times. Resources have been allocated for at least one site meeting between all interested parties to review the archaeological work.

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
100	G1	1	Rubble
300	G3	1	Demolition material within cellar at north end of trench
301	G3	1	East/west aligned cellar wall
302	G3	1	Cellar structural component: brick pier north of 305
303	G3	1	Cellar structural component: brick pier east of 305
304	G3	1	Cellar floor
305	G3	1	Cellar structural component: window sill
306	G3	1	Flagged floor
307	G3	1	Cellar structural component: exterior wall
308	G3	1	North/south window light wall (west)
309	G3	1	North/south window light wall (east)
310	G3	1	Foundation cut for cellar exterior wall 307
311	G3	1	Backfill of foundation trench 310
312	G3	1	Clearance layer
313	G3	2	Clearance layer
314	G3	3	Clearance layer
315	G3	3	Cut of medieval pit
316	G3	3	Fill of pit 315
317	G3	1	Natural clay
318	G3	1	East/west aligned wall bordering Ship Yard
319	G3	1	Cut of 18 th century pit
320	G3	1	Fill of pit 319
321	G3	1	Modern water pipe
322	G3	2	Modern pipe trench
323	G3	2	Compacted clinker layer
324	G3	2	Dry-stone wall at east end of trench

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
325	G3	3	East/west aligned cellar wall
326	G3	3	Shell dump/midden
327	G3	1	Foundation cut for wall 318
328	G3	1	Backfill of foundation trench 327
329	G3	1	Fill of pit 330
330	G3	1	Cut of pit
331	G3	1	Cut of pit
332	G3	1	Fill of pit 331
333	G3	1	Redeposited clay
334	G3	1	Fill of pit 335
335	G3	1	Cut of pit (same as 330 ?)
336	G3	2	Fill of pit 387
337	G3	3	Silty, iron-rich clay below 326
338	G3	3	Stone filled drain
343	G3	3	Mottled clay below layer 337
344	G3	3	Redeposited natural clay
345	G3	3	Animal burrow
346	G3	3	Fill of animal burrow 345
347	G3	3	Linear cut south of wall 325
348	G3	3	Clinker fill of linear feature 347
349	G3	2	Gravel layer at east end of trench
350			Not Used
351	G3	1	Sub-circular cut
352	G3	1	Fill of feature 351
353	G3	1	Sub-circular cut, cut by 335
354	G3	1	Fill of feature 353
355	G3	1	Cut for fence post
356	G3	1	Fill of 355

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
357	G3	3	Natural clay
360	G3	3	East/west wall at south end of trench
361	G3	3	Clinker layer butting 360
362	G3	3	Clay lining of pit 363
363			Not used
364	G3	3	Fill of pit 363
365	G3	3	Cut of gully
366	G3	3	Fill of gully 365
367	G3	2	Fill of pipe trench 322
368	G3	2	Post-hole
369	G3	2	Fill of post-hole 368
370	G3	2	Post-hole
371	G3	2	Fill of post-hole 370
372	G3	2	Base of pit cut
373	G3	2	Fill of 372
374	G3	2	Amorphous cut containing 333 and 396
375	G3	2	Fill of 335, sealing 334
376	G3	3	Fill of 377
377	G3	3	Cut of gully
378	G3	3	Large stone/wall tumble?
379	G3	2	Stone drain
381	G3	2	Cut of sub-rectangular pit (same as 372)
382	G3	2	Fill of pit 381
383	G3	2	Post-hole
384	G3	2	Fill of post-hole 383
385	G3	2	Pit
386	G3	2	Fill of pit 385
387	G3	2	Pit

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
388	G3	2	Rubbish dump
389	G3	2	Pit
390	G3	2	Fill of pit 389
391	G3	2	Levelling layer
393	G3	2	Post-medieval layer (same as 395)
394	G3	2	Redeposited clay (same as 397)
395	G3	2	Make-up layer
396	G3	2	Fill of feature 374
397	G3	2	Redeposited clay (same as 394)
398	G3	2	Redeposited clay along edge of 387
399	G3	2	Fill of post-hole 1200
400	G4	1	Tarmac
401	G4	1	Natural clay
402	G4	1	Land drain
403	G4	1	Fill of land drain 402
404	G4	2	Tarmac
405	G4	2	Natural clay
406	G4	2	Concrete platform/floor?
407	G4	1	Grey clay levelling
408	G4	1	Tarmac levelling
409	G6	5	Grey clay levelling
500	G5	2	Clearance layer
501	G5	1/2	Topsoil
502	G5	1	Sandy-silt subsoil
503	G5	5	Redeposited sand
504	G5	1/2	Redeposited sand
505	G5	1	Clay subsoil below 503
506	G5	2	Grey-brown sandy-silt subsoil

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
507	G5	2	Brick structure
508	G5	1	Clearance layer
509	G5	1/2	Topsoil (same as 501)
510	G5	1	Redeposited clay (same as 503)
511	G5	1	Natural boulder clay (seen in sondage)
512	G5	2	Clearance layer
513	G5	2	Dry-stone wall
514	G5	3	Brick wall
515	G5	3	Topsoil
516	G5	3	Gravel landscaping
517	G5	4	Natural boulder clay
518	G5	4	Redeposited sand
519	G5	5	Dry-stone wall
600	G6	1	Grey sand interface between 601 and 604
601	G6	1	Dump layer
602	G6	1	Stone hardcore levelling
603	G6	1	Drain
604	G6	1	Natural clay
605	G6	2	Fill of pit 606
606	G6	2	Cut of 18 th century pit
607	G6	3	Dry-stone wall
608	G6	2/3	Possible 18 th century occupation layer
609	G6	2/3	Fill of pit 610
610	G6	2/3	Cut of pit
611	G6	2/3	Primary fill of pit 610
612	G6	2	Upper fill of pit 610
613	G6	4	Post-hole (20 th century)
614	G6	4	Fill of post-hole 613

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
615	G6	4	Roman soil horizon
616	G6	4	Cut of Roman? pit
617	G6	4	Upper fill of pit 616
618	G6	4	Disturbed fill of pit 616
619	G6	4	Primary fill of pit 616
620	G6	4	Intermediary fill of pit 616
621	G6	4	Cut of medieval? pit
622	G6	4	Fill of pit 621
623	G6	4	Cut of medieval? pit
624	G6	4	Primary fill of pit 623
625	G6	4	Upper fill of pit 623
626	G6	4	Post-hole
627	G6	4	Fill of post-hole 626
628	G6	4	Post-hole
629	G6	4	Fill of post-hole 628
630	G6	6	Medieval garden soil
631			Not used
632	G6	6	19 th century layer sealing 636
633	G6	6	Medieval drain
634	G6	6	Cut of medieval pit
635	G6	6	Fill of pit 634
636	G6	6	Mixed 18 th and 19 th century deposit
637	G6	6	18 th century garden soil below 636
638	G6	6	Natural yellow sand below 630
639	G6	6	Brick drain cutting 630
640	G6	6/7	East wall of St. Elim church
641	G6	6	North external wall of St. Elim church
642	G6	6	Construction cut for wall 641

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
643	G6	6	Post-hole
644	G6	6	Fill of post-hole 643
645	G6	6	Narrow partition wall running north-south across trench
646	G6	4	Coal rich silty-clay sealing 615
647	G6	6	Cut of 19 th century pit
648	G6	7	Wall (same as 640)
649	G6	8	Wheel ruts
701	G7	1	Clearance layer
702	G7	2	Clearance layer
703	G7	3	Clearance layer
704	G7	3	Tarmac and hardcore
705	G7	3	Fill of pit 706
706	G7	3	Cut of sub-rectangular pi
707	G7	1	Fill of pit 708
708	G7	1	Cut of pit
709	G7	3	Natural sandy boulder clay
710	G7	3	Lower fill of pit 706
711	G7	2	Soil horizon
712	G7	1	Sub-circular pit re-cut
713	G7	1	Upper fill of pit 712
714	G7	1	Fill of pit 715
715	G7	1	Cut of pit
716	G7	1	Fill of pit 712
717	G7	1	Dry-stone and brick wall
718	G7	1	Construction cut for wall 717
719	G7	2	Grey/brown clay subsoil sealing natural clay
720	G7	1	Dark brown sandy-loam sealing natural clay
721	G7	1	Post-hole

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
722	G7	1	Fill of post-hole 721
723	G7	1	Roman hearth/oven
724	G7	1	Fill of hearth/oven 723
725	G7	2	Stony area at south end of Trench 2
726	G7	1	Primary fill of pit 712
727	G7	1	Sandstone block from possible wall
728	G7	1	Construction cut of 727
729	G7	1	Back fill of 728
730	G7	1	Grey clay layer sealing 729
731	G7	1	Slag/waste deposit above 730
732	G7	1	Cut of square-shaped pit
733	G7	1	Fill of pit 732
734	G7	1	Redeposited clay fill of 728
735	G7	1	Cut for 19 th century wall
736	G7	1	19 th century dry-stone and brick wall footing
737	G7	1	Backfill of wall foundation trench 735
738	G7	1	Natural clay
739	G7	1	Post-hole
740	G7	1	Post-hole
741	G7	1	Post-hole
742	G7	1	Post-hole
743	G7	2	Buried soil
744	G7	2	Post-medieval soil
745	G6	5	Natural clay
746	G6	5	19 th /20 th century dump
747	G8	1	Wall at west edge of trench
748	G8	2	Overburden/make-up layer
749	G8	2	18 th century garden soil

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
800	G8	2	Natural clay
801	G8	2	Cut of medieval? pit
802	G8	2	Fill of pit 801
803	G8	2	Cut of pit
804	G8	2	Fill of pit 803
805	G8	2	Cut of pit
806	G8	2	Fill of pit 805
807	G8	2	Cut of linear feature
808	G8	2	Fill of linear feature 807
809	G8	2	Primary fill of pit 820
811	G8	2	Pit
812	G8	2	Fill pit 811
813	G8	2	Root disturbance
814	G8	2	Root disturbance
815	G8	2	18 th century land drain
816	G8	1	Heat affected pit/oven?
817	G8	1	Fill of feature 816
818	G8	1	Burnt clay surrounding 816
819	G8	1	Charcoal rich deposit associated with 816
820	G8	2	Cut of 18 th century pit/post-hole
821	G8	2	Fill of pit/post-hole 820
822	G8	1	18th century garden soil
823	G8	2	Cut of medieval? pit
824	G8	2	Fill of pit 823
825	G8	1	Brick structure
826	G8	2	Re-cut of linear feature 807
827	G8	2	Fill of feature 826
828	G8	1	Cobble surface

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
829	G8	1	Overburden
1000	G10	2	Sandy-clay natural
1001	G10	2	Clay floor make-up
1002	G10	2	Redeposited clay surface
1003	G10	2	Redeposited clay with brown clay lenses
1004	G10	2	Redeposited clay with brown clay lenses (same as 1003)
1005	G10	2	Redeposited clay (same as 1006)
1006	G10	2	Redeposited clay
1007	G10	2	Cut of pit
1008	G10	2	Fill of pit 1009
1009	G10	2	Cut of pit
1010	G10	2	Fill of pit 1011
1011	G10	2	Cut of square-shaped pit
1012	G10	2	Fill of pit 1013
1013	G10	2	Cut of square-shaped pit
1014	G10	3	Roman soil horizon
1015	G10	4	Cut of ditch
1016	G10	4	Fill of ditch 1015
1017	G10	4	Cut of oval-shaped pit
1018	G10	4	Fill of pit 1017
1019	G10	1	Cellar
1020	G8	3	Natural clay
1021	G8	3	Late 19 th century dump
1022	G10	1	Natural clay
1023	G10	3	Brick and dry-stone wall
1024	G10	3	Dry-stone wall
1025	G10	4	Natural clay
1026	G1	1	Coal/fuel ash dump

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
<i>1027</i>	G1	2	Dump below <i>1026</i>
<i>1028</i>	G2	1	River silt
<i>1029</i>	G2	4	River silt
<i>1030</i>	G2	1	Tip layers overlying <i>1028</i>
<i>1031</i>	G2	1	Tip layers overlying <i>1030</i>
<i>1032</i>	G2	4	Tip layers overlying <i>1029</i>
<i>1033</i>	G8	1	Cellar back fill
<i>1200</i>	G3	2	Post-hole
<i>1201</i>	G3	2	Fill of <i>365</i> (same as <i>366</i>)
<i>1202</i>	G3	2	Redeposited clay slump in <i>1203</i>
<i>1203</i>	G3	2	Re-cut of pit <i>387</i>
<i>1204</i>	G3	2	Redeposited clay slump in <i>387</i>
<i>1205</i>	G3	2	Fill of <i>387</i> above <i>1204</i>
<i>1206</i>	G3	2	Fill of <i>1207</i>
<i>1207</i>	G3	2	Earlier cut beneath <i>387</i>
<i>1208</i>	G3	2	Redeposited clay slump cut by <i>385</i>
<i>1209</i>	G3	2	Cut containing <i>1208</i> and <i>1210</i>
<i>1210</i>	G3	2	Redeposited clay layer in <i>1209</i>
<i>1211</i>	G3	2	Redeposited clay slump in <i>1209</i>
<i>1212</i>			Not used
<i>1213</i>	G3	2	Fill of <i>1212</i>
<i>1214</i>	G3	2	Construction cut for wall <i>324</i>
<i>1215</i>	G3	1	Cut of pit identified in section
<i>1216</i>	G3	1	Fill of pit <i>1215</i>
<i>1217</i>	G3	1	Lower fill of pit <i>1215</i>
<i>1218</i>	G3	1	Primary fill of pit <i>355</i>
<i>1219</i>	G3	3	Drain cut
<i>1220</i>	G3	2	Fill of pit <i>1203</i>

Context No	Area	Trench	Description
<i>1221</i>	G3	2	Fill of pit <i>1223</i>
<i>1223</i>			Not used
<i>1224</i>	G3	2	Cut of pit
<i>1225</i>	G3	2	Fill of pit <i>1224</i>

APPENDIX 3: FINDS CATALOGUE

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
-	-	-	Pottery	1	Green-glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
-	-	-	Pottery	1	Brown-salt-glazed light brown stoneware jar	18 th - early 19 th century
-	-	-	Pottery	1	White earthenware carinated factory-made slipware bowl with blue band and 3 dark brown stripes below	Late 18 th - 20 th century
-	-	-	Pottery	1	Small hollow-ware black-glazed red earthenware vessel base	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
-	-	-	Pottery	1	Pearlware with blue transfer-printed floral pattern; a waster or a second due to bare patches in glaze	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G1	1	1031	Animal bone	1	Pig femur proximal sawn mid-shaft left side, slag attached	Not closely dateable
G1	1	1031	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Bowl base with small foot and relief-moulded decoration	18 th - early 20 th century
G1	1	1031	Pottery	4	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware: bottle base x 2 (one partly unglazed on exterior, one impressed 'Price, 51, Bristol'), bottle side x 1 (black transfer-printed '...atine min...', probably 'The Palatine Mineral Waters & Bottling Co Ltd', see context 513), jar base x 1	19 th - early 20 th century
G1	1	1031	Pottery	1	Green-glazed buff-coloured stoneware bottle fragment	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G1	1	1031	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware hollow-ware vessel rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G1	1	1031	Pottery	1	Self-glazed white stoneware sub-spherical bottle stopper (complete)	Late 18 th - 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G1	1	1031	Pottery	6	White earthenware: 'Broseley' transfer-printed strap handle fragment, blue-striped factory-made slipware hollow-ware fragment, bowl (?) rim with blue band and stripe on exterior and blue stripe on interior, cup/mug rim with single gilded stripe, plate base with 'Broseley' or similar transfer-printed pattern; hollow-ware fluted base with dark turquoise transfer-printed pattern	19 th - 20 th century
G1	1	1031	Pottery	1	White earthenware jardiniere (?) with blue slip (?) ground and tube-lined (?) decoration over the top (a bit similar to Moorcroft)	Late 19 th - early 20 th century
G1	1	1031	Steel	1	Strap with repeating impressed text 'Band it, Denver, Colo, USA'	Late 20 th century
G1	1	1031	Carbon	1	Battery rod?	20 th century
G1	1	1031	Ceramic building material	1	End of hand-made brick	Not closely dateable
G1	1	100	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock (?) base	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G1	1	100	Pottery	1	Pearlware chamber pot (?) rim	Late 18 th - 19 th century
G1	1	100	Pottery	1	Pearlware bowl (?) rim with transfer-printed lilac-coloured strawberry pattern	19 th century
G1	1	100	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem with impressed text 'Burns Cutty I... ..nerman Glasg[ow]'	1842 or 1856-65
G2	1	1028	Pottery	1	Pearlware plate base with 'Asiatic Pheasants' transfer-print	Mid- 19 th - 20 th century
G2	1	1028	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware: base of crock or similar vessel, finely potted jar wall	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G2	1	1028	Pottery	2	Blackware: high-fired finely-potted purplish earthenware hollow-ware, and red earthenware finely potted mug (?), possibly with part of handle terminal	17 th - 18 th century
G2	1	1028	Pottery	1	Red earthenware base (unglazed) - from large flower pot or other vessel	Late 17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G2	1	1031	Glass	1	Light turquoise bottle base with embossed text 'Regd No...'	Late 19 th - early 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Glass	2	Very light turquoise window panes: reeded (?) obscured, and fairly plain	19 th - 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	1	Pearlware saucer (?) rim with 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern much darker than usual	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	2	White earthenware factory-made slipware: pearlware-glazed jug (?) base with dark brown slip stripes, and hollow-ware with dark brown slip stripes and brown bands	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	4	Creamware, including possible chamber pot rim	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	4	White earthenware: pearlware-glazed blue painted 'Ermine' pattern on hollow-ware; hollow-ware with blue painted pattern; hollow-ware base; body fragment with relief-moulded decoration	Late 18 th - 19 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	7	Black-glazed red earthenware, including pancheon base x 2, crock rim x 1	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	1	Blackware tyg base (?)	17 th - 18 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	1	Very high-fired reddish-brown fabric with metallic purplish-brown glaze, from jar (?)	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	1	Very finely-potted black-glazed red earthenware (blackware)	17 th - 18 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	2	Brown-topped buff-coloured stoneware: jar rim with groove for tie-on lid; flagon strap handle	Late 19 th - 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed grey stoneware: bottle fragment, hollow-ware fragments x 2, rouletted lidded pot with strap handle	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	2	Green-glazed grey stoneware jar (?) fragments	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Pottery	1	Buff-coloured stoneware ribbed jam/marmalade jar	Mid- 19 th - early 20 th century
G2	1	1031	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stem, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G2	1	1028	Leather	1	Horse shoe	Not closely datable
G2	4	1032	Pottery	9	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware: jar fragments x 3 (probably all from the same vessel), bottle fragments x 5 (including rims and bases and brown-topped vessels), brown-topped flagon x 1	Late 19 th - 20 th century
G2	4	1032	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware hollow-ware vessel, unusually dark glazed	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G2	4	1032	Pottery	1	White earthenware ashet base with 'Willow' transfer-printed pattern	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G2	4	1032	Pottery	8	White earthenware: base with creamware glaze, heavily potted plate rim, basin (?) rim, factory-made blue and white slipware vessel, 'Broseley' transfer-printed hollow-ware, mug base with brown transfer-printed pattern and orange lustre enamelling, tea pot (?) rim with painted earth colours design in khaki brown, plate base with 'Asiatic Pheasants' (?) transfer-print	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	-	311	Copper alloy	1	Coin-sized disc, with concretions obscuring much of the surface, but visible part shows no signs of pattern or text expected on a coin	Not closely datable
G3	1	312	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Relief-moulded bowl, and stem with medium bore	18 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	312	Pottery	6	Black-glazed red earthenware: crock rim with frequent organic inclusions, heavily sooted crock (?) side with frequent organic inclusions (possibly same vessel), hollow-ware base, body fragments x 3	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	312	Pottery	1	Blackware (?): thin-walled black-glazed red earthenware globular pot (?) with apparent handle terminal and possible horizontal mouldings	17 th - 18 th century?
G3	1	312	Pottery	1	Mottled ware cream-coloured earthenware dish rim	Late 17 th - early 18 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	1	312	Pottery	1	Blackware (?): thin-walled high-fired black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	312	Pottery	1	Self-glazed light pinkish-orange pancheon rim	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	312	Pottery	1	Blackware(?): thin-walled very high-fired black-glazed red earthenware (fired to stoneware) from relief-banded hollow-ware vessel	17 th - 18 th century?
G3	1	312	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware hollow-ware	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	1	320	Pottery	7	Black-glazed red earthenware from crocks and similar vessels	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	320	Pottery	1	Self-glazed orange earthenware coarseware base	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	320	Pottery	1	Fine cream-coloured earthenware mottledware body fragment	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	1	320	Pottery	1	Fine buff-coloured earthenware red-slip-coated dark-brown-glazed hollow-ware	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	320	Pottery	2	Blackware (?): high-fired black-glazed orangey-brown earthenware thin-walled jar (?) fragments	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	320	Pottery	3	Blackware: very finely potted black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware, including cup rim and body fragment probably from same vessel	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	320	Pottery	2	Blackware (?): black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware rim or strap handle edge, fairly thin-walled, and thinnish-walled hollow-ware with incised/impressed decoration	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	320	Glass	1	Dark olive green large bottle base with pontil scar	18 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	320	Glass	1	Green bottle neck (?) fragment with bubbles and inclusions	17 th - 19 th century
G3	1	320	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Stems, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	334	Wood	1		Not closely datable

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	1	354	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	354	Coal	1	Lump	Not closely datable
G3	1	354	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, medium to large bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	354	Animal bone	1	Horse femur	Not closely datable
G3	1	354	Fuel ash?	1	Lump, not very dense	Not closely datable
G3	1	354	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware pancheon (?) base and fragment	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	1	Self-glazed very high-fired purplish-brown earthenware (fired to stoneware) globular (?) jar/crock rim, apparently a bit warped, glaze stuck to something during firing	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	2	Mottledware fragments from different vessels	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	1	354	Glass	1	Green bottle, no diagnostic features, all surfaces badly laminated	17 th - 19 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	1	Orangey-pink earthenware dish rim, upper surface coated with white slip, and with red slip trailed on top	Late 17 th - 19 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	1	Self-glazed light orange earthenware from pancheon - refits with fragments from context 334	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	1	Laminated red earthenware dish/pancheon rim, with white slip coating on upper surface and clear brownish-orange glaze	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	3	Fine mottled ware: refitting handle x 2, hollow-ware x 1	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	2	Blackware: small, thin-walled black-glazed red earthenware rim and base from same (?) vessel; fabric varies in the degree to which it is reduced, glaze has grey/blue spots on, with background colour varying purplish/reddish/brown	17 th - 18 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	1	354	Pottery	3	Light orange self-glazed earthenware, including 2 refitting pieces from hollow-ware vessel heavily sooted on exterior; other fragment is from another vessel	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	2	Very high-fired black-glazed red earthenware (fired to stoneware), varying degrees of oxidisation from grey/purple/orange/brownish red, one is an enormous crudely-potted base, c20-40mm thick	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	1	Self-glazed pinkish-orange earthenware hollow-ware vessel rim	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	354	Pottery	1	Well-fired fine-grained thin-walled chocolate-brown pottery with burnished outer surface with quartz inclusions. Quite small, very flat, uneven lower surface	Not closely dateable - prehistoric?
G3	1	1218	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware fragments	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	1218	Pottery	1	Blackware: fine black-glazed red earthenware mug or tyg base with strap handle terminal	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	1218	Pottery	1	Creamware hollow-ware vessel	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	1	1218	Pottery	1	Red earthenware base, probably black-glazed but missing top surface	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	1218	Stone	1	Black pebble with red skin	Natural
G3	1	1218	Glass	1	Dark olive green bottle fragment with badly laminating surfaces	17 th - 19 th century
G3	1	1218	Timber	2	Sawn-off stake point (?) and thin piece of unknown function	Not closely dateable
G3	2	U/S	Pottery	8	Black-glazed red earthenware from crocks, jars, and similar vessels	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	U/S	Pottery	1	Black basalt hollow-ware with moulded reeded decoration	Mid- 18 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	2	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	1	Blackware: lustrous-black-glazed high-fired partially-reduced earthenware hollow-ware vessel	17 th - 18 th century
G3	2	308	Bell mould	1	Lump	Not closely dateable
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Dark brown glazed fine buff-bodied red-slip-coated earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Tin-glazed earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	2	Self-glazed orange earthenware (coarseware) base and blackened body fragment	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	2	High-fired reddish brown earthenware from hollow-ware coarseware vessels, one with no interior glaze	Late 17 th - early 18 th century?
G3	2	313	Glass	1	Olive green part of large bottle base, no diagnostic features	17 th - 19 th century
G3	2	313	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle fragment with mould seam	19 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	313	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Stems, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	10	Black-glazed red earthenware: crock and pancheon rims x 3, bases x 2, appears to be approximately 9 vessels represented, although many pieces are very large	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed grey stoneware rouletted jars (?)	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Black basalt bowl base, refits fragment from unstratified deposit in G3 Trench 2	Mid- 18 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Burnt handle (glaze may originally have been black, but hard to tell, fabric currently light brown earthenware)	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Creamware (?) -glazed white earthenware bowl (?) base, with external dark brown slip coating with cut-away decoration	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	White earthenware hollow-ware handled straight-sided vessel with external olive glaze	Late 18 th - 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Very high-fired black-glazed reddish-purple earthenware (fired to stoneware) from straight-sided jar (?)	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware: globular (?) jar rim with lug handle, crock/jar rim, crock/jar sides x 2	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	2	Blackware (?): very high-fired black-glazed reddish brown earthenware (fired to stoneware): one almost flat but glazed on both sides and not a base, the other the side of a hollow-ware vessel with an elaborate handle terminal, with two holes to let the air out during firing	17 th - 18 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Black-glazed fairly high-fired orange earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Fine mottled ware buff-coloured earthenware from near rim of thin-walled hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	2	Red-slip-coated cream-coloured earthenware from straight-sided hollow-ware vessel (mug-sized) and plate rim	18 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed under-fired stoneware refitting hollow-ware fragments (hard red earthenware fabric)	16 th - 18 th century?
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Gritty laminated red earthenware from fairly straight-sided hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century?
G3	2	313	Pottery	1	Self-glazed orange- and buff-coloured earthenware base	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	313	Pottery	2 + chip	Fine self-glazed red earthenware: rim of shallow bowl (?), base of quite steep-sided hollow-ware vessel, plus refitting chip	19 th century
G3	2	322	Clay tobacco pipe	6	Stems, narrowish bore, one apparently burnt	18 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	1	White-slip-coated red earthenware jar (?) with heavily crackled glaze - thin-walled coarseware?	Late 17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	2	322	Pottery	2	Over-fired gritty purple fabric, fired to stoneware, with blistered glaze, probably from same jar or similar vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	2	Mottled ware hollow-ware vessels, one cream-coloured earthenware, one orange earthenware	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	5	Blackware (?): black-glazed high-fired reddish-brown or purplish-brown earthenware thinnish-walled jar fragments	17 th - 18 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	3	Refitting self-glazed high-fired gritty brown earthenware jar (?) fragments	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware pie-dish-type rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware jar/crock with impressed/incised decoration	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	1	Unglazed red earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	2	Black-glazed orange laminated earthenware crock rim and base, probably from single vessel	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	322	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, narrow-medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	322	Bell mould	1		Not closely datable
G3	2	322	Bell mould	1		Not closely datable
G3	2	322	Pottery	2	Creamware: hollow-ware base, hollow-ware base with dark brown and chestnut brown bands on	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	3	Red-slip-coated fine buff-coloured earthenware: rim with handle terminal and base with handle terminal from same cup, hollow-ware rim	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	1	Self-glazed brown stoneware hollow-ware vessel	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	2	Very high-fired black-glazed reddish-brown earthenware (fired to stoneware), from hollow-ware vessels	Late 17 th - early 19 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	2	322	Pottery	3	Self-glazed laminated orangey-pink earthenware: pancheon base, and refitting pancheon rims, conceivably from same vessel	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	322	Pottery	7	Black-glazed red earthenware, including 2 refitting fragments from vessel base	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	324	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware jar base	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	326	Pottery	3	White earthenware with pearlware glaze: plate base and press-moulded plate rim with moulded and blue painted shell edge, unidentified body fragment	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	326	Pottery	1	White salt-glazed stoneware debased scratch blue, with incised lines filled with cobalt glaze, cobalt-decorated surface with painted blocks, from hollow-ware vessel	Late 18 th century
G3	3	326	Pottery	1	White earthenware bowl (?) with creamware (?) glaze	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	326	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware pancheon (?) base and fragments	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	326	Fuel ash?	1	Laminated grey lump	Not closely dateable
G3	3	326	Marine shell	4	Cockle valves	Not closely dateable
G3	3	326	Marine shell	24 + fragments	Mussel valves and fragments	Not closely dateable
G3	3	326	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, narrow bore	18 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	326	Animal bone	3	Refitting fragments of cow scapula	Not closely dateable
G3	3	326	Coal	1	Unburnt lump	Not closely dateable
G3	3	326	Ceramic building material	1	Over-fired brick fragment	Not closely dateable
G3	1	328	Pottery	1	Fine red-slip-coated buff-coloured earthenware handle fragment	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	328	Pottery	1	Blackware: black-glazed high-fired brown and grey (reduced) earthenware thinnish-walled jar (?) fragment	17 th - 18 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	1	328	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware fragment	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	332	Bell mould	2	Fragment with copper slag on inner surface	Not closely datable
G3	2	333	Pottery	13	Salt-glazed stoneware mug with applied heart sprigs and cobalt decoration, near complete profile including handle, most fragments refit (Westerwald-type stoneware)	Late 16 th - 18 th century
G3	2	333	Pottery	12	Self-glazed pinkish-buff speckled earthenware pancheon, probably all from single vessel, entire profile present, many refitting fragments	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	333	Pottery	1	High-fired light-orange earthenware with internal red slip coating with white slip-trailed spiral, from base of dish	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	2	333	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock (?) fragment	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	333	Pottery	1	Blackware: metallic-brownish-glazed very high-fired finely potted hollow-ware brown and grey earthenware vessel (fired to stoneware)	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	334	Pottery	1	Blackware: fine black-glazed red earthenware cup (?) base	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	334	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware, including one heavily sooted on the exterior, and one very thin-walled for the large circumference it had	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	1	334	Pottery	1	Blackware: fine fairly high-fired black-glazed red earthenware cup (?) with handle terminal	17 th - 18 th century
G3	1	334	Pottery	4	Self-glazed light orange earthenware all from single pancheon: refitting base fragments x 2, base fragment, rim	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	336	Pottery	2	Metallic-purplish-black-glazed very high-fired purplish brown and reddish brown earthenware (fired to stoneware) vessel base and body fragments	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	336	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	2	336	Pottery	3	Blackware: very high-fired thin-walled cup or jug with strap handle, earthenware (fired to stoneware) mainly reduced to dark grey with patchy black glaze and fire skin (two refitting fragments and one fragment possibly from same vessel)	17 th - 18 th century
G3	2	349	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware: pancheon (?) rim, small jar (?) base, crock (?) base, hollow-ware body	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	349	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed underfired stoneware (still an earthenware) hollow-ware vessel base	16 th - 18 th century?
G3	2	349	Pottery	1	Pearlware plate (?) base	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	349	Pottery	1	Pearlware basin (?) base, almost certainly a broken waster as glaze is very pitted on upper surface, and patchy on lower surface	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	349	Pottery	1	Pearlware plate rim-base with double footrim and moulded shell edge on rim with thick enamelled ochre stripe over the top; possibly experimental and a waster as ochre is very bubbly	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	2	349	Glass	1	Very light turquoise bottle lip, applied separately as there is no mould seam	19 th century
G3	2	349	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stems, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	2	349	Marine shell	1	Oyster valve	Not closely datable
G3	2	354	Leather	1	Degraded fragment, probably from small shoe, with two clear edges	Not closely datable
G3	2	354	Timber	1	Wedge-ended wooden peg	Not closely datable
G3	2	373	Animal bone	2	Large mammal humerus	Not closely datable
G3	3	313	Glass	3	Olive green bottle fragments, surfaces badly laminated, no diagnostic features	17 th - 19 th century
G3	3	313	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stems, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	White earthenware jug rim with pearlware glaze and blue chinoiserie transfer print	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	Self-glazed brown stoneware jar (?) fragment	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware: handled jar (?) fragment, strap handle fragments	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	Black-glazed high-fired reddish-brown earthenware jar (?)	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	314	Ceramic building material?	1	Red earthenware, probably brick fragment	Not closely datable
G3	3	314	Stone	1	Sandstone, possibly from window or other architectural feature, roughly D-sectioned with broken end showing mortar, indicating re-use	Not closely datable
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	White pearlware-salt-glazed earthenware plate base with recessed footrim	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	2	Creamware glazed (?) white earthenware chamber pot (?) rim and pie dish (?) rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	2	Black-glazed grey stoneware jar base and hollow-ware vessel base	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	Mottled-black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	Stripy agate ware: laminated orange and buff fabric with brown glaze and stripes showing from laminations	Mid- 18 th - late 19 th century
G3	3	314	Iron	3	Horse shoe and two corroded objects (bar- and wire-type shapes)	Not closely datable
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	Red and white trailed and combed slip on buff-coloured earthenware fine hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	5	Black-glazed red earthenware: crock rim, pancheon rim, thin-walled hollow-ware rim, crock lug handle x 2	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	314	Pottery	1	Self-glazed orangey-buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel base	Late 17 th - early 19 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	3	316	Ceramic building material	1	Hand-made brick fragment, re-used with mortar on the breaks, mortar contains lumps of burnt coal and smaller pieces of unburnt coal, also lots of iron deposits	Not closely datable
G3	3	316	Pottery	4	Small body sherds of medieval pottery and a side strap handle, probably a pipkin	12 th - 14 th century
G3	3	337	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stems, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	337	Pipe clay	1	Solid wig curler fragment	17 th - 18 th century
G3	3	337	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware: two refitting crock rims, one smaller folded-over vessel rim	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	337	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot fragment	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	337	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware jar (?) base	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	337	Pottery	1	Creamware hollow-ware fragment	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	337	Pottery	2	Pearlware plate rims with moulded and blue painted shell edge (from different vessels)	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	337	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware brick (?) fragment	Not closely datable
G3	3	364	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, large bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	364	Animal bone	1	Probable tibia from large mammal	Not closely datable
G3	3	364	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware: crock/pancheon base, base, crock (?) body, ornate jar (?) base	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G3	3	364	Pottery	2	Creamware hollow-ware bases	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	364	Pottery	1	Pearlware-salt-glazed white earthenware plate/ashed base	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G3	3	364	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware jar (?) fragment	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G3	3	364	Pottery	1	Very finely-potted blackware cup (?) with handle terminal and reduced red earthenware fabric	17 th - 18 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G3	3	364	Glass	1	Olive green bottle, no diagnostic features	17 th - 19 th century
G3	2	366	Ceramic	3	Building material	Post-medieval
G3	3	399	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G5	1	506	Lead	1	Textile seal	16 th /17 th century
G5	1	510	Pottery	1	Streaky-brown-glazed beige stoneware jar (?) fragment	18 th century?
G5	1	510	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware jar	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G5	1	510	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware pancheon rim and hollow-ware rim	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G5	1	510	Pottery	1	Self-glazed very high-fired purplish-brown earthenware (fired to stoneware) hollow-ware vessel or lid with handle terminal	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G5	2	512	Iron	1	Large staple or mule shoe	Not closely dateable
G5	2	512	Pottery	1	Complete brown-glazed grey stoneware bottle	Mid- 19 th - early 20 th century
G5	2	513	Glass	1	Complete very light turquoise bottle with embossed text 'The Palatine Mineral Waters & Bottling Co Ltd, Wigan', 'PMC', 'PMC', and on the base 'N&Co, 1398'	Late 19 th - early 20 th century
G5	1	508	Glass	1	Complete very light turquoise bottle with embossed text 'Curwen Brothers, Trade Mark, Lancaster', 'C' on base, wire snap-on stopper, entire bottle made in multi-part mould, including mouth	Late 19 th - early 20 th century
G5	1	508	Pottery	2	Burnt refitting white earthenware ribbed pot base	Mid- 19 th - early 20 th century
G5	1	508	Pottery	1	Red earthenware hollow-ware vessel with black unglazed outer surface and blue wavy line of glaze on top, interior brownish-glazed	Late 17 th - early 20 th century?

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G5	2	500	Pottery	4	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware cream pot fragments, including rim and base, with black transfer-printed mark on side 'rich cream, a.h.,...brought...'	19 th - early 20 th century
G6	-	U/S	Slag	1	Vesicular black slag with purple surface	Not closely datable
G6	2/3	608	Glass	1	Light turquoise bottle mouth	17 th - 18 th century
G6	2/3	608	Pottery	6	Black-glazed red earthenware, including crock rim with lug handle	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	2/3	608	Pottery	2	Mottled ware: cream-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel bases	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	2/3	609	Pottery	10	Black-glazed red earthenware, including 2 rims from a single crock with lug handles, some fragments are high-fired	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	2/3	609	Pottery	3	Red slip-coated buff- and cream-coloured fine earthenware hollow-ware vessels, including one base	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G6	2/3	609	Pottery	1	Blackware: fine black-glazed red earthenware hollow-ware vessel rim (cup or bowl?)	17 th - 18 th century?
G6	2/3	609	Pottery	1	Fine mottled ware rim from cream-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	2/3	609	Pottery	1	Self-glazed high-fired purplish-brown jar (?) fragment	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	2/3	609	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, medium - large bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	White earthenware saucer rim to base with dark green transfer-printed pattern and mark on reverse 'B&P...', pattern is clobbered with pink, yellow, and light green enamels	Mid- 19 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	White earthenware toilet bowl rim (?) with blue transfer-printed scroll pattern	19 th - early 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	4	Brown-glazed grey stoneware: bottle base with green-glazed interior and impressed text on side '...lland, ..[W]igan', hollow-ware fragments x 2, rouletted jar	Late 18 th - 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	1	601	Pottery	2	Brown-topped buff-coloured stoneware jars, one rouletted	Late 19 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	2	Blackware: black-glazed fine orangish-buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment	17 th - 18 th century?
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	Black-glazed fine orangish-buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment	19 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	Self-glazed pinkish-buff-coloured earthenware with factory-made slip decoration of white slip stripes and panels with blue mocha on	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware vessel	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	Burnt tea pot (or similar vessel) lid rim, colour and type of glaze and fabric unknown	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	8	Black-glazed red earthenware crocks, including 3 bases and 2 rims	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	1	601	Glass	2	Very light turquoise and olive green bottle fragments	17 th - early 20 th century
G6	1	601	Plastic	1	Red toothed blade and handle fragment, with embossed text '[Flo]rida, USA, 46-3, Sli...'	Mid- - late 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	2	Refitting rim to carination of factory-made slipware white earthenware bowl with four horizontal turquoise slip stripes, a blue slip band, and another four slip stripes	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	2	Refitting Pearlware folded-over rim of chamber pot or jardiniere (?), with blue-stained horizontal grooves	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	Pearlware mug (?) rim with leaf handle terminals and 'Broseley' transfer-printed pattern	Late 18 th - 19 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	White earthenware ashet rim?	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware with interior white slip-coating, from base of enormous unidentified object	Late 18 th - 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	1	601	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock or pancheon base	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Clay tobacco pipe	3	Stem x 2 with narrow-medium bore, large plain bowl fragment	17 th - early 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Ceramic building material	3	Glazed drainpipe fragment	19 th - 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Paint?	2	Heavy deposit from bottle base, refitting fragments, possibly solidified paint, limish-yellow and a bit of red	Post-medieval?
G6	2	U/S	Glass	7	Very light turquoise flat reed obscured glass, at least 2 bits refit	19 th - 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Glass	4	Very light turquoise flat plain glass, 3 different thicknesses	19 th - 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Pottery	1	Self-glazed pinkish-buff-coloured earthenware with factory-made slip decoration of white slip stripes and panels with blue mocha on - same vessel as from G6 Trench 1 cleanup, but doesn't refit	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Pottery	4	White earthenware: relief-moulded plate rim, plate base with recessed footrim, straight-sided hollow-ware vessel, plate base with blue transfer-printed landscape	Late 18 th - 19 th century
G6	2	U/S	Pottery	2	White earthenware basin base and jug (?) handle	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Pottery	1	Self-glazed brown earthenware coffee pot (?) lid rim to base	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware fragments	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Pottery	1	Rockingham-glazed tea pot spout	Late 18 th - early 20 th century
G6	2	U/S	Pottery	1	Yellow-glazed pinkish-orange earthenware hollow-ware vessel rim with thin white slip coating and patchy red slip on top, almost sponged appearance	Late 17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	2	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	4	Stoneware: brown-glazed grey jar (?), self-glazed beige ribbed jam or marmalade jar, self-glazed buff-coloured bottle or jar base, brownish-salt-glazed beige bottle base with smooth green-glazed interior	18 th - 20 th century
G6	2	<i>U/S</i>	Ceramic building material	1	White-glazed fireclay (?) brick or tile?	19 th - early 20 th century
G6	2	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	1	Self-glazed very high-fired purplish-brown earthenware (fired to stoneware)	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	2	<i>U/S</i>	Iron	2	Very corroded nails or similar objects	Not closely datable
G6	2	605	Pottery	12	Blackware: rim to base of black-glazed red earthenware tyg; 10 of the fragments refit, and the other 2 are from the same vessel	17 th - 18 th century
G6	2	605	Pottery	1	Purplish-black-glazed very high-fired reddish-brown earthenware (fired to stoneware) jar rim with lug handle terminal	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	2	605	Pottery	1	Purplish-glazed red earthenware jar fragment	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	2	605	Pottery	1	Self-glazed laminated orange earthenware hollow-ware base	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	2	605	Pottery	1	Partially reduced redware with patchy olive green glaze, very small fragment	Medieval, possibly 14 th century
G6	2	605	Pottery	1	Grey ware, possibly Crambeck	3 rd /4 th centuries
G6	2	605	Ceramic building material	2	Daub; small fragment with grey vesicular layer - industrial? Larger lump with gritty inclusions	Roman
G6	2	612	Pottery	1	Purplish-black-glazed high-fired red earthenware jar	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	2	612	Pottery	1	Purplish-glazed very high-fired brown earthenware (fired to stoneware) straight-sided jar (?) with incised wavy decoration	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	5	Refitting brown-glazed beige stoneware large jar or flagon	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	3	Refitting pearlware toilet (?)	Late 18 th - early 19 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	2	Refitting white earthenware rim to base of 'Broseley' transfer-printed saucer	19 th - early 20 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	1	Small white earthenware storage jar with groove for tie-on lid, and impressed 'T' on base	Mid- 19 th - early 20 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	1	Pearlware cup or bowl rim with painted earth colours pattern in ochre, orange, and green	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	1	Self-glazed red earthenware coffee pot (?) lid rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	8	Stoneware: small ribbed self-glazed beige jam or marmalade jar with groove for tie-on lid, brown-glazed grey jar with rouletted decoration, self-glazed beige jar, brown-glazed grey bottle pouring lip and flagon (?) mouth, self-glazed beige bottle with black transfer-printed design on front, green-glazed buff-coloured jar or flagon (?), brown salt-glazed beige-bodied closed (?) vessel	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Clay tobacco pipe	5	Stems x 2, mediumish bore, bowl fragments x 3, tall or wide bowls	17 th - early 20 th century
G6	3	<i>U/S</i>	Glass	1	Light turquoise complete bottle. Rubber seal printed 'William Rowe, Wigan' in black along the outer edge, embossed text on bottle 'William Rowe, Registered Trade Mark, Wigan', and 'Cannington Shaw & Co, Makers, St Helens'	Late 19 th - early 20 th century
G6	4	646	Pottery	1	Mottled ware buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment with horizontal ridge	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	4	646	Pottery	1	Pearlware plate base	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G6	4	646	Pottery	2	Brown-glazed grey stoneware rouletted jar	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	4	646	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware crock or similar vessel fragment	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	4	646	Ceramic building material	1	Red earthenware lump	Not closely datable

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	4	614	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stems, narrow-medium bore	17th - early 20th century
G6	4	614	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware base	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	4	615	Pottery	3	Everted rim and unglazed sherd	12 th to 13 th century
G6	4	617	Pottery	9	Residual Roman sherds from Medieval pit fill comprising, coarse orange oxidised ware (local?), buff oxidised fine grit textured wide bowl rim of unknown source	2 nd century
G6	4	617	Pottery	25	Small sherds of medieval pottery	12 th - 14 th century
G6	4	617	Ceramic building material	3	Broken floor tile fragments	Roman
G6	4	617	Slag?	7	Non-diagnostic industrial residue	Undated
G6	4	620	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware hollow-ware vessel base	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	4	620	Ceramic building material	1	Sand-cast red earthenware imbrex tile	Roman
G6	4	622	Pottery	2	Body sherd with splash glaze	Medieval
G6	4	624	Pottery	1		
G6	4	624	Ceramic building material	1	Black vesicular material with red earthenware adhering to it	Not closely datable
G6	4	625	Pottery	4	One everted rim sherd and three small body sherds	12 th - 13 th century
G6	4	625	Ceramic building material	2	Broken tile fragment	Roman
G6	6	630	Ceramic building material	1	Hand-made brick fragment	Not closely datable
G6	6	630	Stone	1	Iron stone (?), with iron deposits on	Natural
G6	6	630	Pottery	15		Medieval
G6	6	630	Ceramic building material	1	Broken tile fragment	Roman?
G6	6	630	Stone	2	Sandstone and ironstone (?) pebbles - discarded	Natural
G6	6	630	Pottery	1	Black-glazed high-fired red earthenware (fired to stoneware) with reduced blackish core	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	6	632	Glass	1	Olive green bottle, no diagnostic features	17 th - 19 th century
G6	6	632	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stems, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	6	632	Pottery	1	Amphora	Roman
G6	6	632	Kiln furniture	2	Pipe clay: part of rough, unglazed circular stilt/spacer, and part of ribbed circular cross-sectioned rod	18 th - 19 th century?
G6	6	632	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware thick-walled pancheon (?) base and body fragment and thin-walled bottle (?) fragments	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	6	632	Pottery	1	High-fired black-glazed laminated brown earthenware	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	6	632	Pottery	3	White earthenware, including plate/soup plate fragment with creamware glaze	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	6	632	Pottery	1	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware, probably from factory-made slipware vessel	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	6	632	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	6	632	Ceramic building material	1	Small fragment	Not closely datable
G6	6	635	Iron	1	Corroded nail or similar object	Not closely datable
G6	6	635	Pottery	4	Body sherds	12 th - 14 th century
G6	6	635	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot (?), outer surface lighter orange than rest of fabric	Post-medieval
G6	6	635	Pottery	1	Mottled ware buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	6	635	Ceramic building material	1	Lump of red earthenware	Undated
G6	6	635	Coal	5	Unburnt lumps	Not closely datable
G6	6	635	Concretion ?	1	Iron concretion with grit, coal, and possible slag in it	Not closely datable
G6	6	644	Marine shell	1	Inner spiral from dog whelk or similar shell	Not closely datable
G6	6	644	Pottery	5	Creamware from four different vessels: plate base (press-moulded with no footrim); saucer (?) base with circle of fine relief-moulded beading over footrim; base fragment with edge of footrim; base and refitting fragment of jug or jar (?) with footrim	Late 18 th - early 19 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	6	644	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware, including jar (?) base and fragment from near rim of pancheon	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	6	644	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed greyish low-fired stoneware	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	6	644	Pottery	1	Brown-streaked self-glazed orangey-buff-coloured earthenware bowl rim	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	6	644	Pottery	1	Red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	6	644	Kiln furniture	1	Saggar base and side with internal mottledware-type glaze	Late 17 th - early 19 th century?
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	4	Black-glazed red earthenware jar sides, 2 from same vessel, all fairly high-fired	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	2	Self-glazed buff-coloured earthenware base fragments from pancheon or similar vessel	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed buff-coloured stoneware hollow-ware vessel folded-over rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	White earthenware jam-jar-type-base, with impressed text (probably made by Maling)	Mid- 19 th - mid- 20 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Very high-fired brown earthenware (fired to stoneware) with reduced unglazed surfaces, and purple glaze spot	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Cannel coal?	1	Lump with concoidal fractures	Not closely dateable
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware, 2 from same fineware blackware dish (near rim)	17 th - early 19 th century?
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Fine red-slip-coated cream-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel fragment	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Pearlware-glazed finely potted white earthenware hollow-ware vessel with blue painted pattern	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Creamware (?) -glazed white earthenware	Late 18 th - 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G6	8	Cleanup t	Pottery	1	Fairly high-fired blackish-purple-glazed reddish-brown earthenware hollow-ware jar or maybe tableware	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	2	White slip-coated (interior only) orangish-buff-coloured earthenware refitting pancheon (?) base fragments	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Clay tobacco pipe	6	Stems, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G6	8	Cleanup	Slag	1	Lump	Not closely datable
G6	8	Cleanup	Ceramic building material	3	Red earthenware lumps	Not closely datable
G6	8	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Laminated red earthenware with both surfaces missing	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G7	1	713	Animal bone	1	Cow/red deer pelvis illial shaft splinter right side	Not closely datable
G7	1	701	Pottery	3	Black-glazed red earthenware crock rim with lug handle: refitting rim and lug handle from crock with blackened exterior and handle made from buff-coloured red slip-coated earthenware, but rest of vessel red laminated earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G7	1	701	Pottery	1	Pearlware and factory-made slip decoration with common cable/worm in blue and dark brown	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G7	1	701	Pottery	1	White earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G7	1	701	Ceramic building material	2	Fragments of red earthenware sand-cast tiles	Roman
G7	1	701	Ceramic	2	Low-fired abraded red earthenware fragments	Not closely datable
G7	1	714	Pottery	1	Black-glazed high-fired grey earthenware hollow-ware base	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G7	1	716	Glass	2	Refitting fragments of dark olive green bottle mouth with cork	17 th - 18 th century
G7	1	716	Pottery	1	Mottledware dish rim, pinkish earthenware	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G7	1	720	Lead	5	Strip?	Not closely datable
G7	1	720	Pottery	2	Oxidised bowl base of probable local source	2 nd century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G7	1	722	Ceramic building material	7	Fragments, not diagnostic	Not closely datable
G7	2	702	Pottery	13	Amphora (Dressel 20), Black Burnished Ware Category 1 (BB1) jar, white slipped red ware (Wilderspool), buff ware flagon, Central Gaul samian, Mancetter-Hartshill type pale cream mortaria,	1 st to 3 rd century
G7	2	702	Pottery	1	Midland Purple rim	16 th /17 th century
G7	2	702	Pottery	1	One everted rim sherd	12 th – 13 th century
G7	2	702	Pottery	1	High-fired self-glazed reddish-purplish-brown jug rim with handle and incised decoration (fired to stoneware)	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G7	2	711	Pottery	7	Amphora (Dressel 20), white slip red oxidised ware (Wilderspool), buff ware flagon	1 st to 3 rd century
G7	2	719	Pottery	18	Amphora (Dressel 20), soft pinkish orange oxidised flat grooved rim (unknown source but probably local), North Gaul Grey Ware, Local grey wares	1 st to 3 rd century
G7	3	703	Pottery	1	Creamy yellow mortaria rim of unknown source	Roman
G7	3	707	Pottery	5		Medieval
G7	3	707	Ceramic	1	Lump	Not closely datable
G7	3	707	Timber	5	Refitting plank fragments	Not closely datable
G8	1	1033	Ceramic building material	1	Column head in Corinthian (?) style, with nail holes for attachment, possibly from a plaster room	17 th - early 20 th century?
G8	1	1033	Glass	1	Light turquoise complete bottle with cork inside and embossed text 'John Green, Chemist, 80 Argyle Street, Birkenhead, Genuine Superior Aerated Waters'	19 th - early 20 th century
G8	1	1033	Glass	1	Very light turquoise complete bottle with shrunken cork, made from 3 part mould, with pouring lip and circular cross-section, 'Z' embossed on base	19 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G8	1	1033	Glass	1	Dark turquoisey-green wine decanter with white enamelled stripes and grape vine	Late 18 th - early 20 th century
G8	1	829	Pottery	3	Refitting fragments from factory-made slipware jug rim, with edge of pouring lip and foliate handle terminal, exterior mainly covered in blue slip coating, with applied sprig of white roses on top	Late 18 th - 19 th century
G8	1	829	Pottery	1	Self-glazed brown stoneware hollow-ware	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Glass	1	Heavy green bottle base with kick and smoothed pontil scar	17 th - 19 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Cream-coloured earthenware tankard/cup (?) base with red slip-coated interior and light orange glaze (brown over red slip); base black from overfiring	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed grey stoneware	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Mottledware, probably from same vessel as bowl from context 822	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Pottery	2	Small unglazed body sherds	12 th - 13 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Pottery	11	Black-glazed orangish earthenware, including 2 high-fired fragments (reddish-brown, fired to stoneware), pancheon rim, crock rim, and hollow-ware base	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Pottery	2	Light orange earthenware - 1 self-glazed, 1 black-glazed	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	1	Cleanup	Pottery?	1	Very abraded small fragment	Roman?
G8	1	Cleanup	Ceramic building material	2	Brick fragments, larger one has surfaces and is sand-cast	Not closely dateable
G8	1	829n	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G8	1	822	Iron	1	Very corroded thick disc	Not closely dateable
G8	1	822	Ceramic building material	6	Brick (?) fragments	Not closely dateable

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G8	1	822	Pottery	2	Black-glazed reduced orange earthenware, 1 fired orange and black, 1 fired purplish-brown with grey surfaces	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	1	822	Coal	1	Lump	Not closely datable
G8	1	817	Pottery	1	Upright rim sherd with splashed glaze	13 th century
G8	1	817	Pottery	1	Oxidised ware	2 nd century
G8	1	819	Animal bone	4	Weathered long bone shaft of large mammal (chewed by dog); scapula with butchery mark, possibly from a pig; 2 indeterminate fragments	Not closely datable
G8	1	822	Pottery	2	Yellow ware, including plain bowl (?) rim	17 th - 18 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	4	Mottled ware, all from single bowl, including near to rim to base	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	1	Mottled ware hollow-ware	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	2	Self-glazed speckled red earthenware: pancheon (?) rim, and jar (?) body, with applied clay, probably a second	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	2	Creamware bowl base	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	2	Pearlware: finely-potted saucer rim with blue chinoiserie 'Long Bridge' transfer-printed pattern and ochre-painted line on rim; burnt tea pot (?) lid with blue painted pattern	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	1	Self-glazed buff-coloured stoneware jar rim, with dentil rouletting in 3 rows on outside of rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	1	Finely-potted brown-glazed rouletted grey stoneware hollow-ware vessel fragment with handle terminal	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	1	Black-glazed pinkish-orange earthenware hollow-ware vessel base with red slip-coated interior and white stripes on top	Late 17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G8	1	822	Pottery	2	Blackware: black-glazed high-fired purplish-brownish red earthenware (fired almost to stoneware) hollow-ware thin-walled fineware (?) vessel fragments; one appears to be salt-glazed	17 th - 18 th century?
G8	1	822	Pottery	23	Black-glazed orange earthenware, some high-fired, from crocks and pancheons, relatively high sherd to vessel ratio, including base x 4, rim x 3	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	1	822	Pottery	1	Blackware: black-glazed orange earthenware fine (?) hollow-ware vessel fragment	17 th - 18 th century
G8	1	822	Clay tobacco pipe	1	Stem, medium bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G8	1	822	Animal bone	6	Sheep metatarsal right-hand-side; sheep tibia left-hand-side, with two chop butchery marks; spinous process of cow/large mammal thoracic vertebra; rib of possible pig; femur shaft of large mammal (probably cow) with chop mark	Not closely datable
G8	1	822	Glass	3	Olive green, 2 refitting from single bottle	17 th - 19 th century
G8	2	831	Pottery	1	White earthenware relief-moulded bowl rim	Late 18 th - 20 th century
G8	2	831	Pottery	1	Red earthenware pancheon (?) base with internal glaze and white slip coating	19 th - early 20 th century?
G8	2	831	Iron	1	Very corroded square-sectioned long nail	Not closely datable
G8	2	831	Glass	1	Very light turquoise complete sheared lip bottle from 3-part mould	19 th - early 20 th century
G8	2	Cleanup	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G8	2	Cleanup	Pottery	3	Stoneware: thin-walled brown lustrous-glazed grey hollow-ware, brown-slightly-salt-glazed grey jar (?), brown salt-glazed buff-coloured jar base with internal green glaze	18 th - 20 th century
G8	2	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Red earthenware, probably black-glazed but other surface is missing	Late 17 th - early 20 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G8	2	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Mottledware (?) buff-coloured earthenware handle from cup or similar vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G8	2	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Self-glazed slightly mottled cream-coloured earthenware coarseware hollow-ware rim	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	2	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Pinkish-orange earthenware hollow-ware rim, self-glazed or possibly very thin orange slip coating	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	2	Cleanup	Clay tobacco pipe	2	Stems, medium - large bore	17 th - early 20 th century
G8	2	Clean up	Pottery	1	Small unglazed body sherd	12 th - 13 th century
G8	2	Clean up	Pottery	1	Red earthenware flower pot or ceramic building material?	18 th - 20 th century
G8	2	832	Pottery	1	Orangey-buff-coloured earthenware vessel base with red slip coating on interior and white slip-trailed design on top	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G8	2	832	Pottery	1	Very high-fired black-glazed reddish-brown earthenware (fired to stoneware)	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G8	2	802	Pottery	1	Red slip-coated ware (?) buff-coloured earthenware fineware cup (?) handle fragment	Late 17 th - 18 th century
G8	2	802	Pottery	1	Fine blackware hollow-ware vessel rim	17 th - 18 th century
G8	2	806	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware crock (?) rim and near rim of a second crock (?)	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G8	2	806	Pottery	1	Very high-fired self-glazed purplish-brown earthenware (fired to stoneware)	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G8	2	812	Pottery	1	Black-glazed red earthenware jar rim with inner lip to rest lid rim on, refits with fragment near rim of object from context 806	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G8	2	812	Pottery	1	Small abraded body sherd	12 th - 13 th century
G10	1	<i>U/S</i>	Pottery	3	Amphora	1 st to 3 rd century
G10	1	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Self-glazed laminated orangish-pink and white earthenware vessel base	Late 17 th - early 19 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G10	1	1004	Pottery	1	Self-glazed speckled orange earthenware jar (?) rim	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G10	2	1008	Pottery	1	Amphora	1 st to 3 rd century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Mottledware pancheon (?) rim (plain, no lip, light pinkish-buff-coloured earthenware)	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Self-glazed speckled light pinkish-orange earthenware vessel rim	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Unglazed hard-fired slightly sandy buff-coloured segmental bowl fragment	Mid-2 nd century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware: jar/crock body fragment; thin-walled hollow-ware fragment	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	2	Black-glazed red earthenware: small globular vessel base (coarseware?) with sandy (?) deposit fired onto bottom of inside - a second?; hollow-ware coarseware body fragment	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Blackware hollow-ware body fragment: fine brown-glazed red earthenware	17 th - 18 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	2	Mottledware coarseware: dish rim to base, hollow-ware fragment	Late 17 th - early 18 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Brown slightly salt-glazed grey stoneware small jar (?) base, coarseware?	Late 18 th - early 19 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Brown-glazed red earthenware coarseware vessel fragment	Late 17 th - early 20 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	3	Self-glazed speckled laminated light orangish-pink earthenware: refitting body fragments x 2 from fairly crude cooking pot, heavily sooted on exterior; pancheon/dish fragment from near rim, much smoother vessel than cooking pot - few inclusions in fabric	Late 17 th - early 19 th century
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	2	High-fired, barely glazed (purple spots on purple fireskin) partially reduced red earthenware jar body fragments	Late 17 th - early 19 th century

Area	Trench	Context	Category	Quantity	Description	Date range
G10	3	Cleanup	Pottery	1	Very dark-glazed mottled ware (?) thick, uniform buff-coloured earthenware hollow-ware vessel	Late 17 th - early 18 th century?

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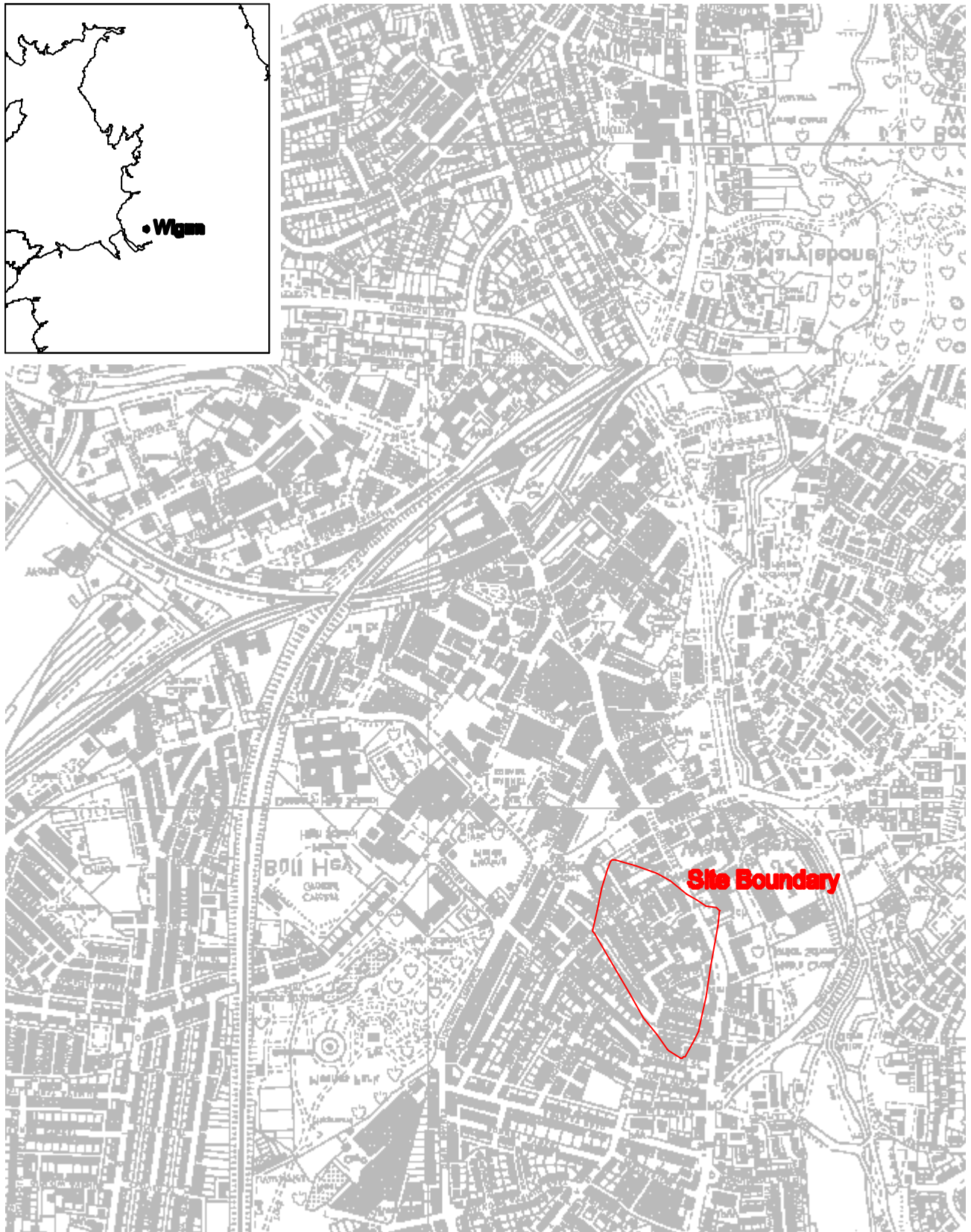
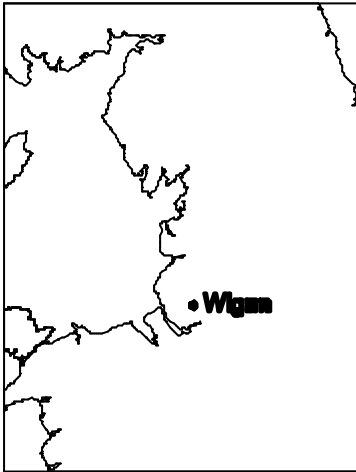
Figure 15: Area G7 west-facing section of Trench 2

Figure 16: Area G7, plan of Trench 3

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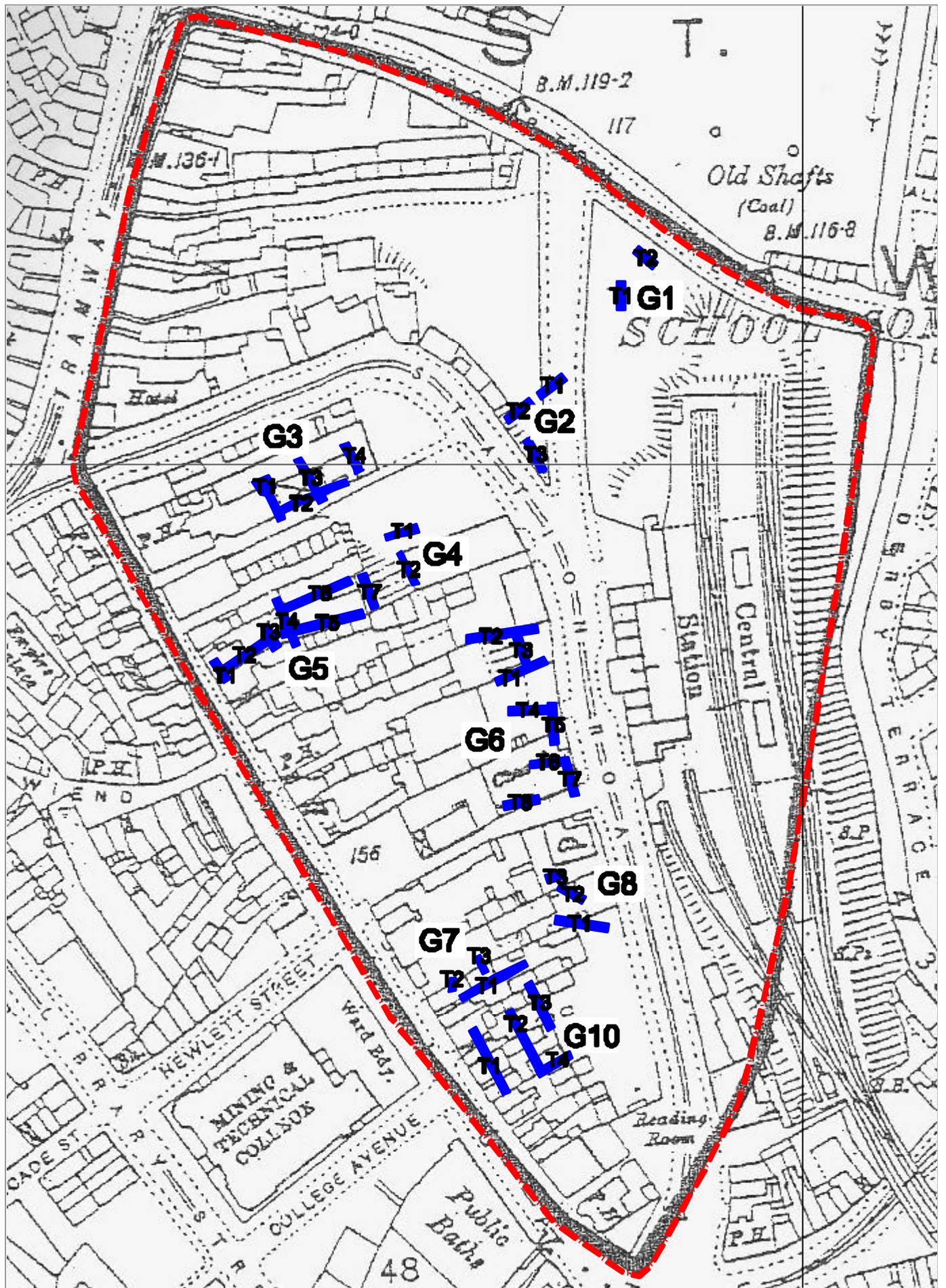
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Figure 1: Location Map

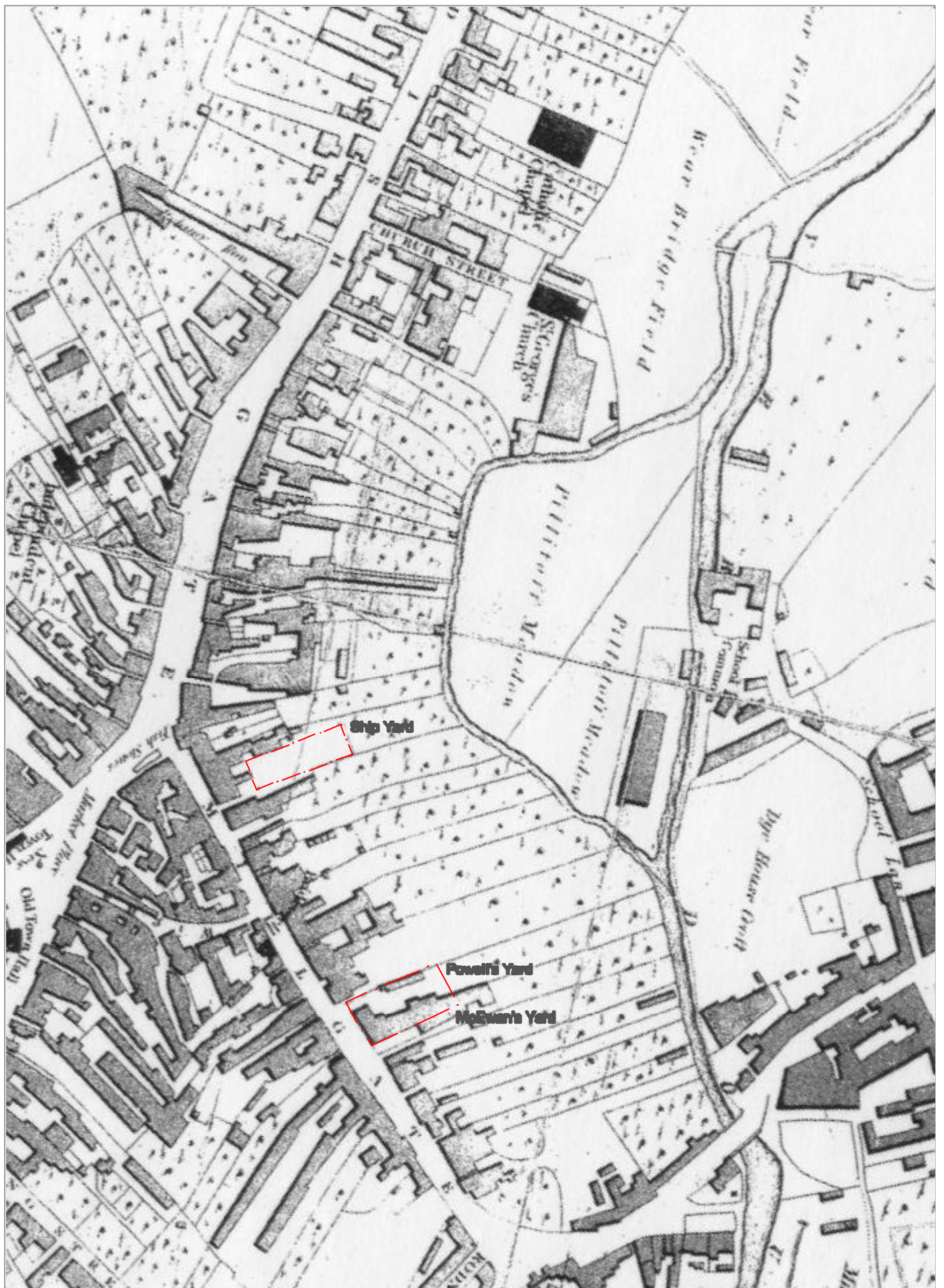


Study Area

Not to Scale



Figure 2 : Location of excavated trenches superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey map of 1908



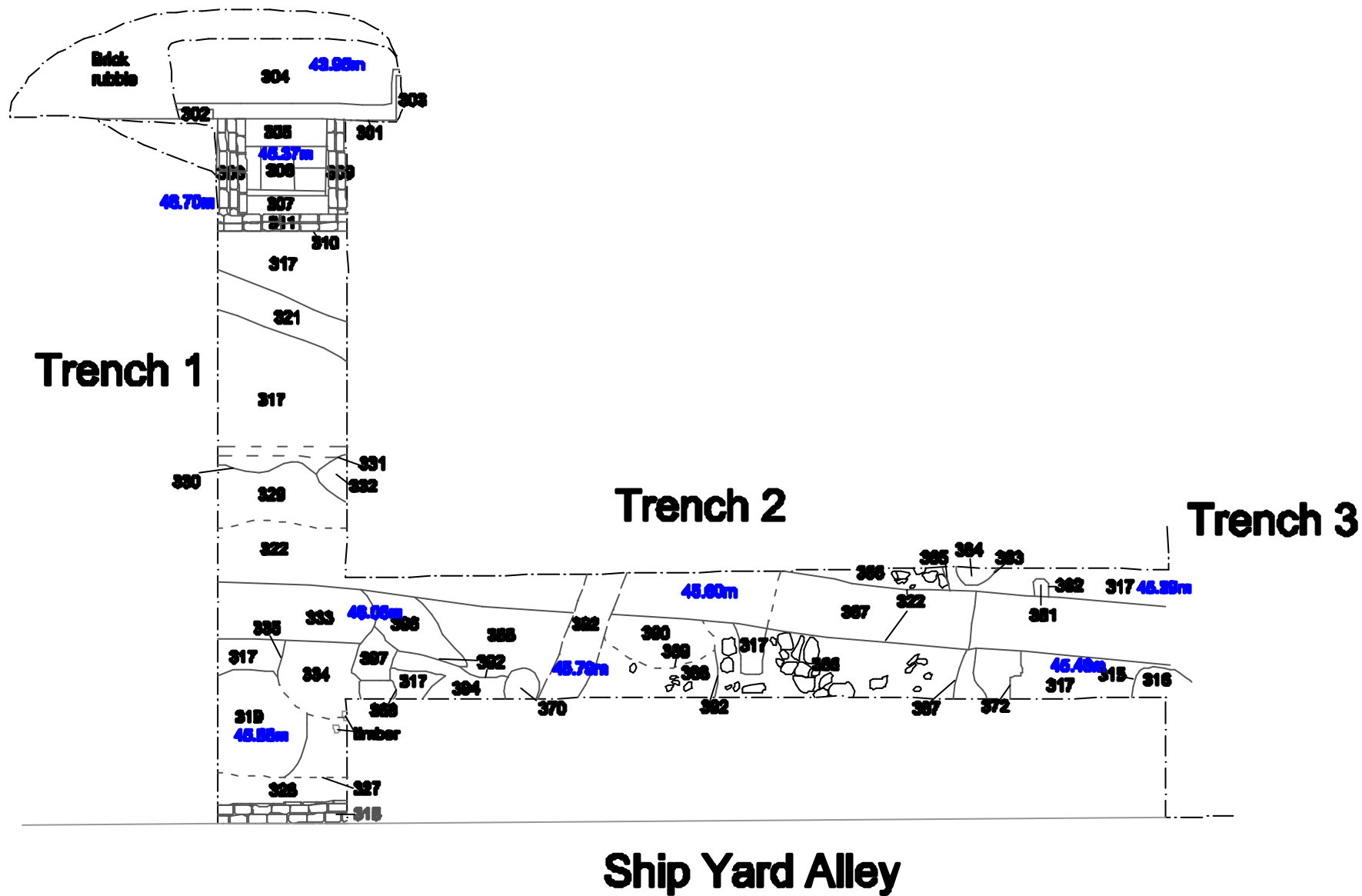
Study Area



Not to Scale



Figure 3: Extract from Mather's plan, 1827



▲ Key:
 328 contact number
 41.28m level

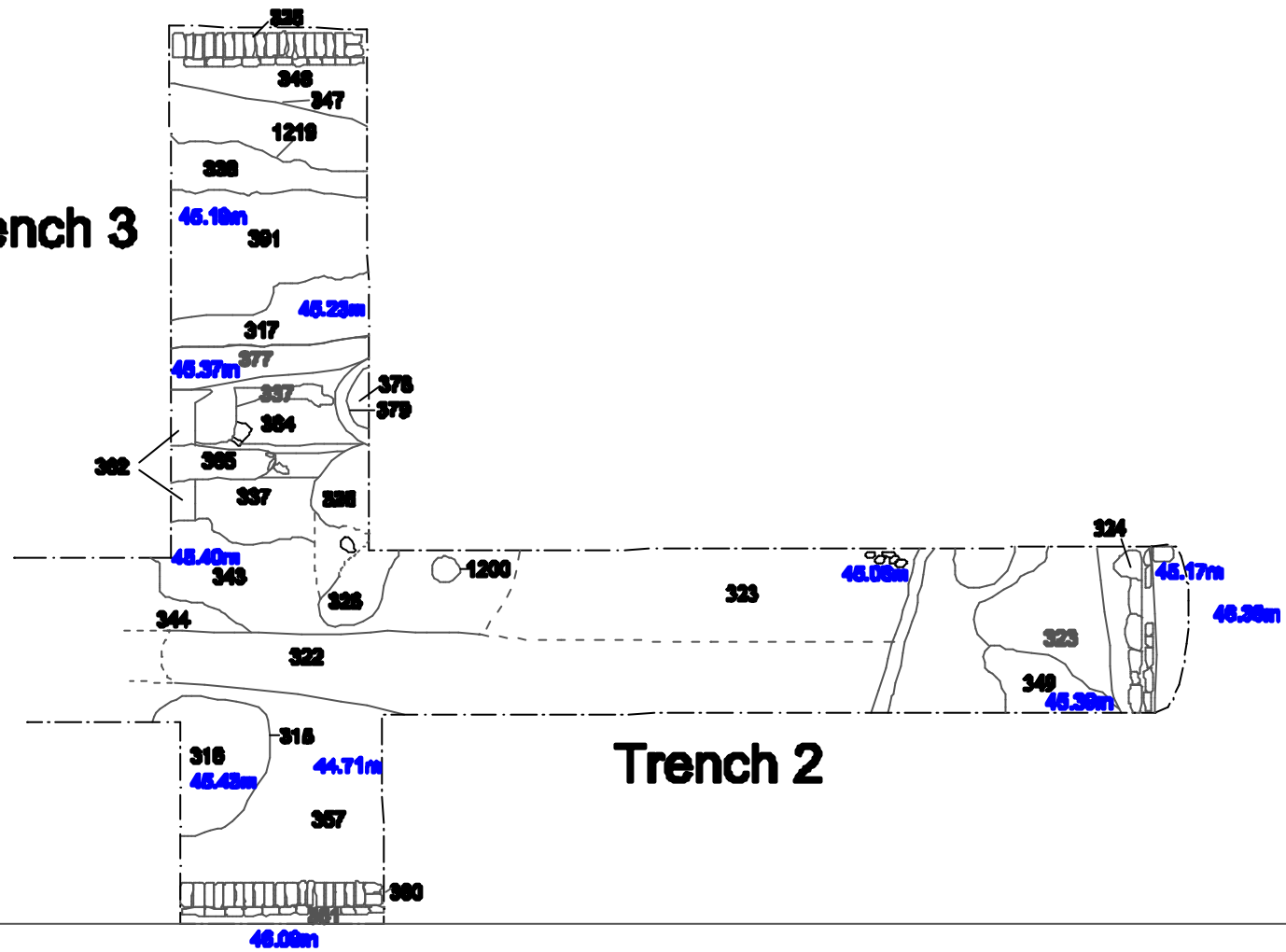
N

0 1.5m
 Scale 1:75 @ A4



Figure 4: Area G3, Trench 1 and western part of Trench 2

Trench 3



Trench 2

Ship Yard Alley



Key:
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41.29m level

0 1.5m
Scale 1:75 @ A4



Figure 5: Area G3, eastern part of Trench 2 and Trench 3

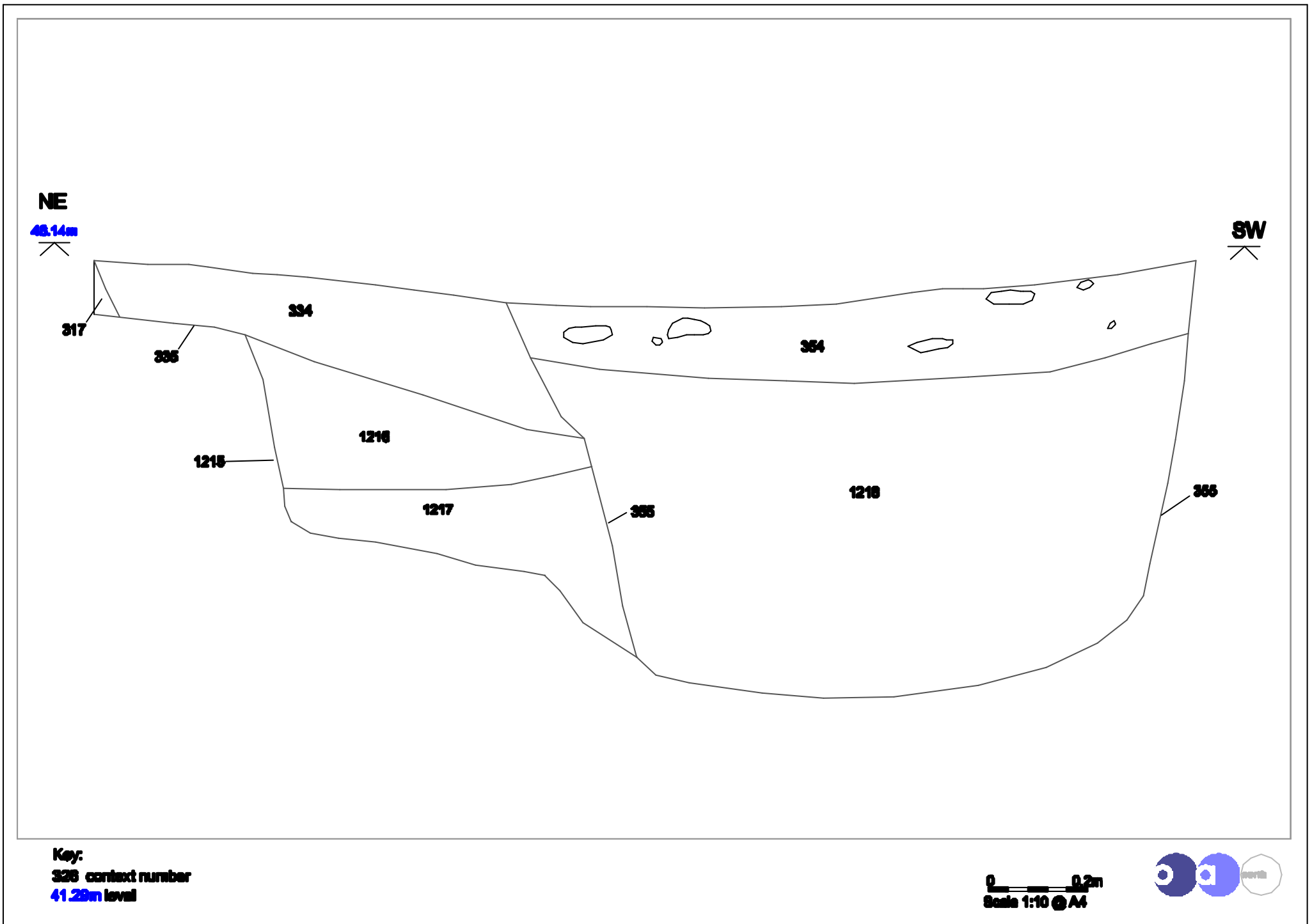
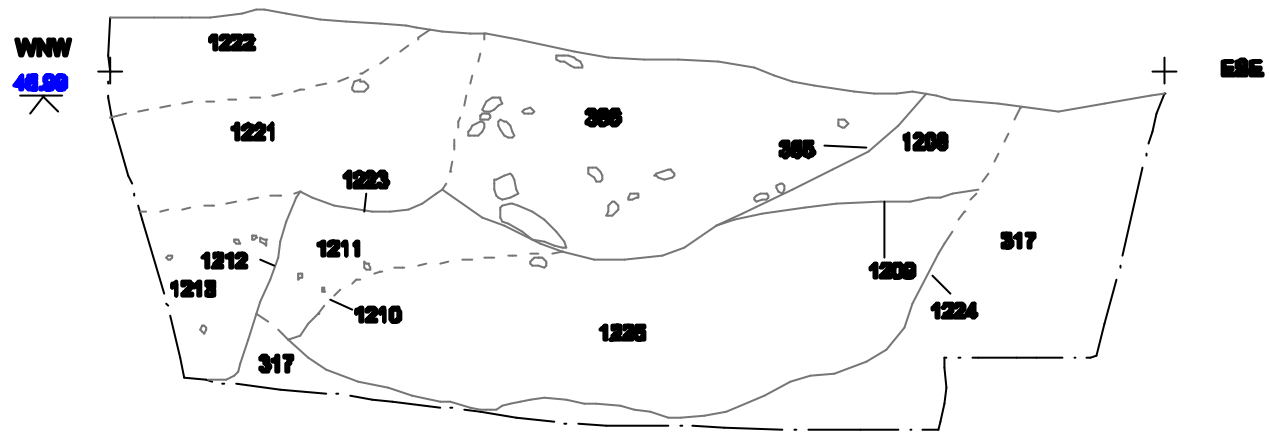


Figure 6: Area G3, Trench 1, north-west-facing section excavated across pits 335, 355, and 1215

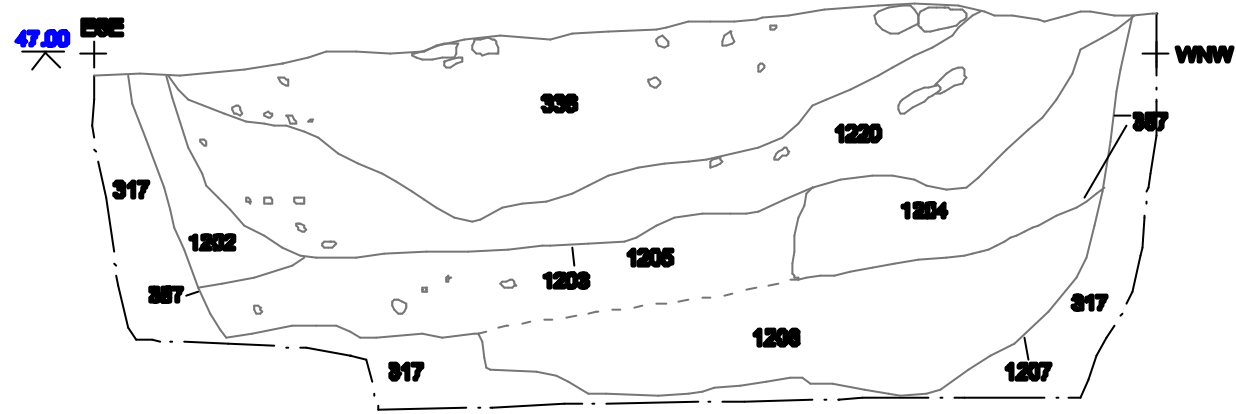


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Figure 7: Area G3, Trench 2, south-south-west-facing section excavated across inter-cutting pits 1224, 385, 1210, 1212, and 1223

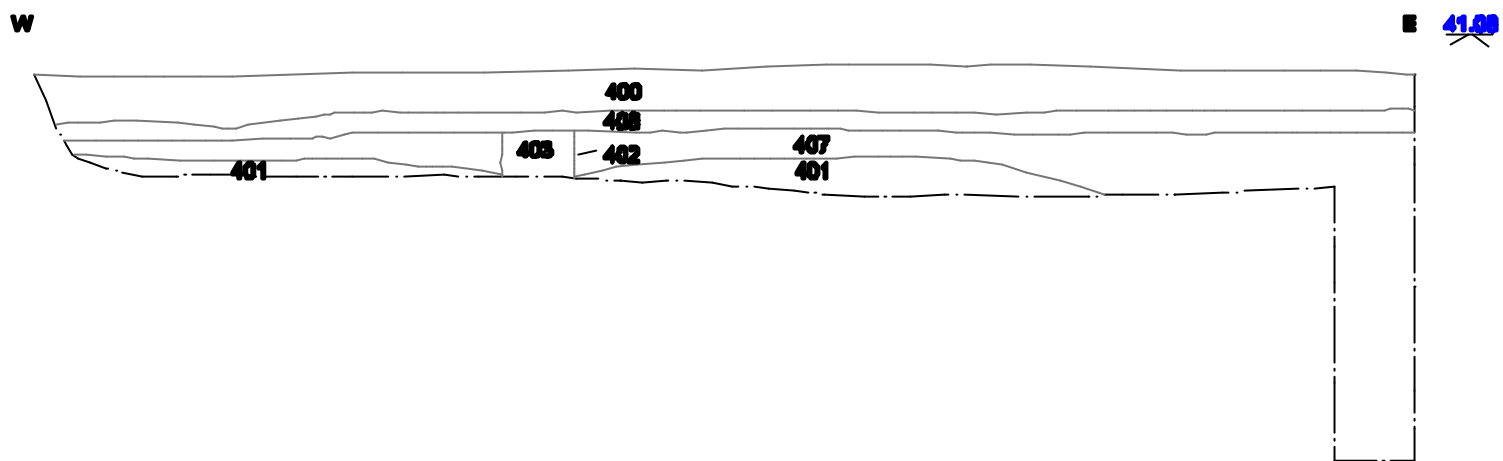


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Figure 8: Area G3, Trench 2, north-north-east-facing section excavated across pits 1207 and 387

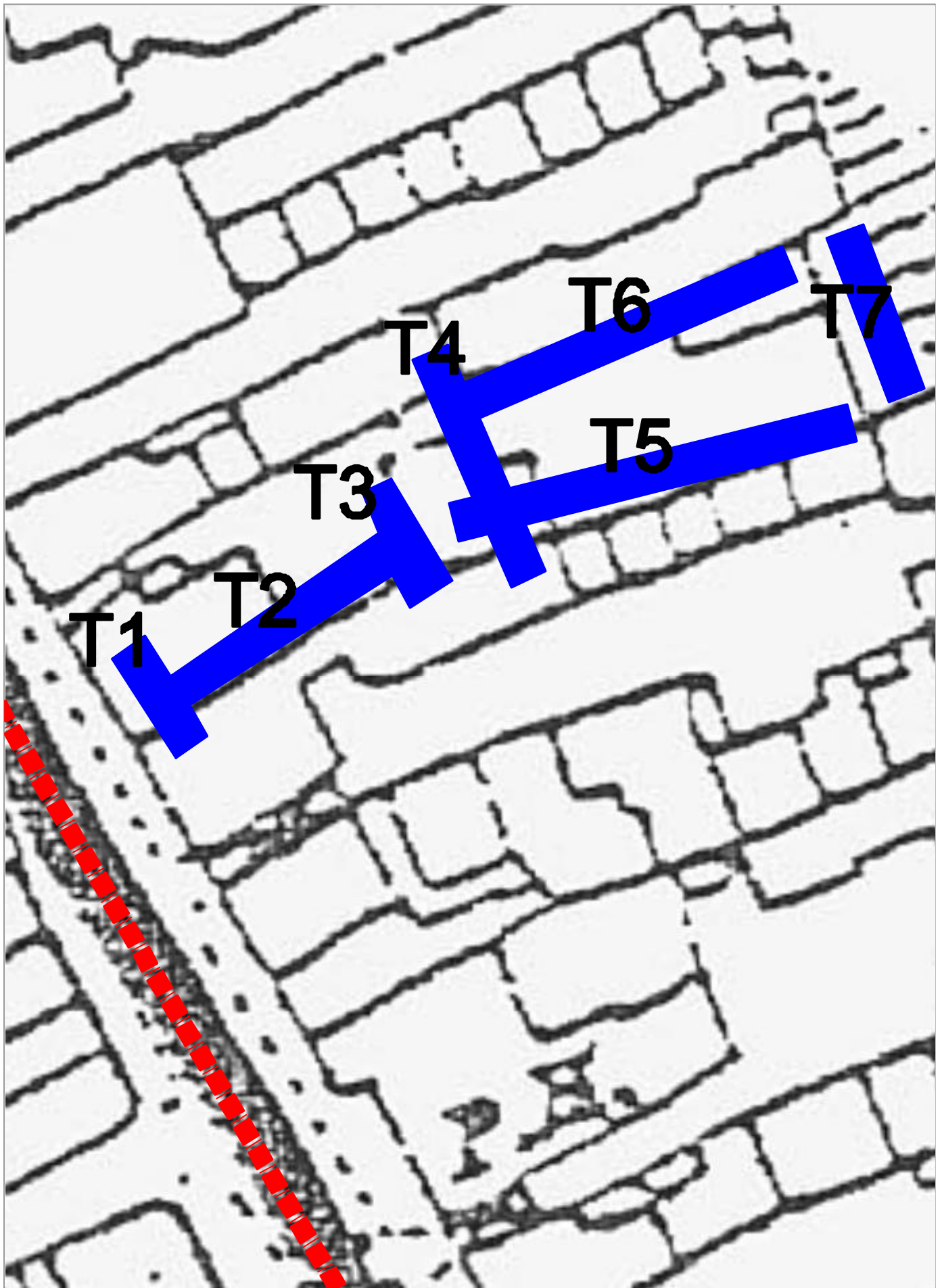


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Scale 1:50 at A4



Figure 9: Area G4, south-facing section of Trench 1

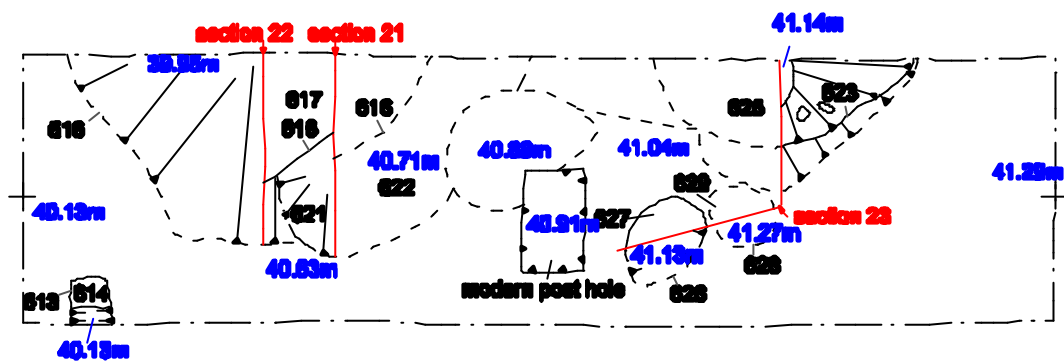


Study Area

Not to Scale



Figure 10: Location of excavated trenches superimposed upon the Ordnance Survey map of 1908



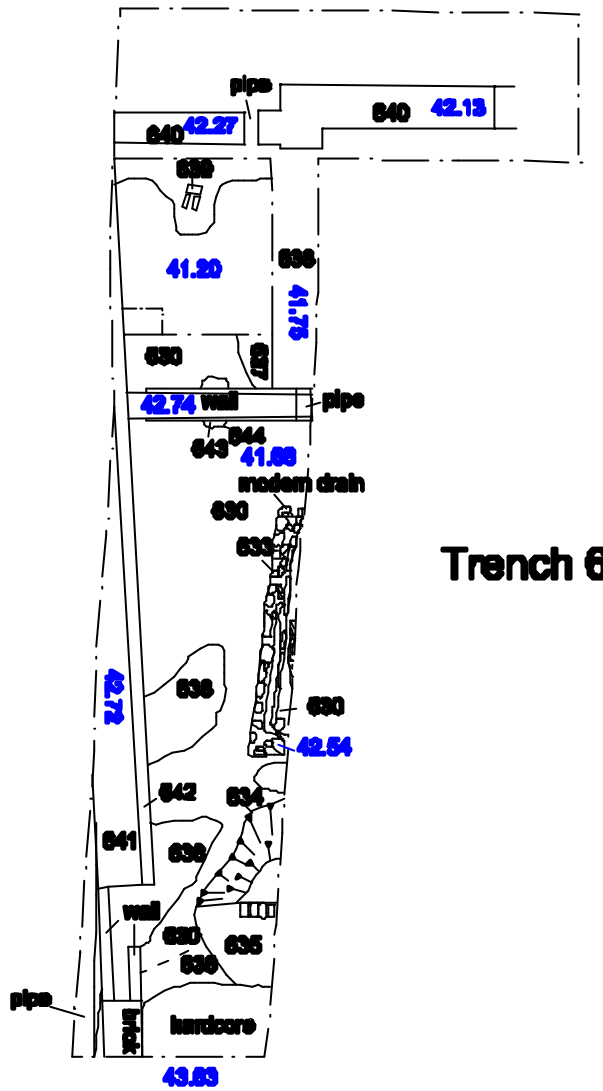
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Scale 1:50 at A4

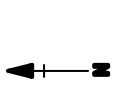


Figure 11: Area G6, plan of Trench 4

Trench 7



Trench 6

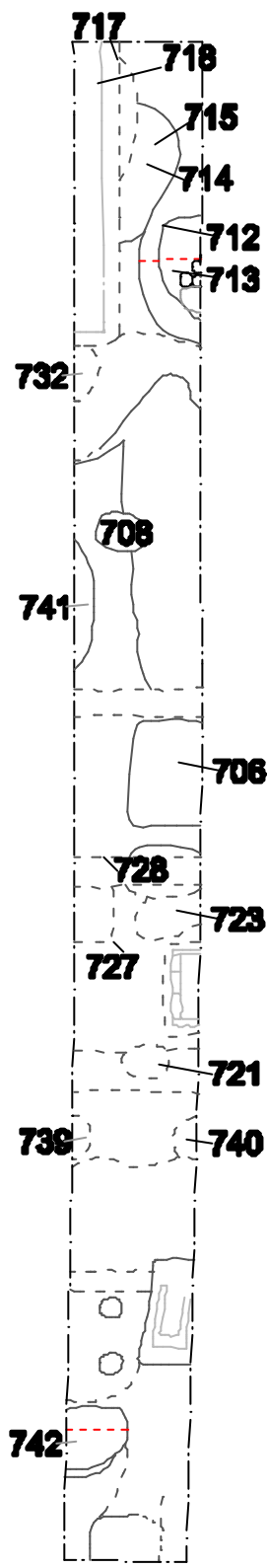


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Figure 12: Area G6, plan of Trenches 6 and 7

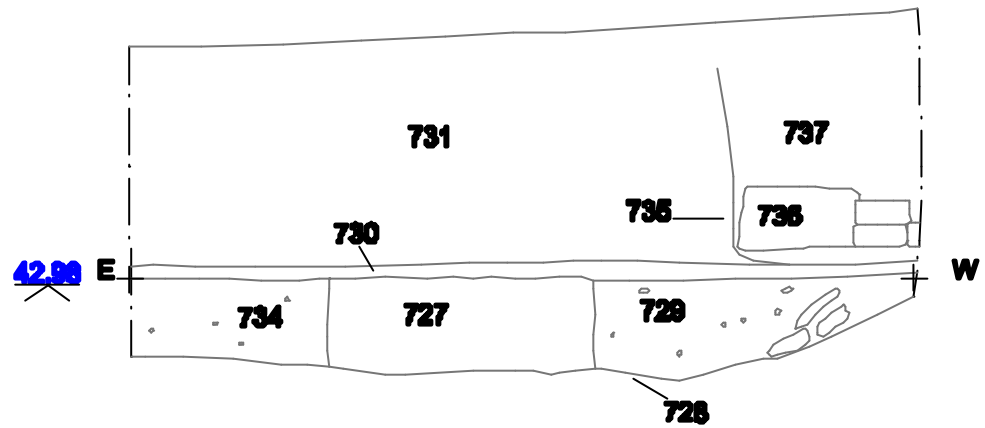


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Figure 13: Area G7, Trench 1

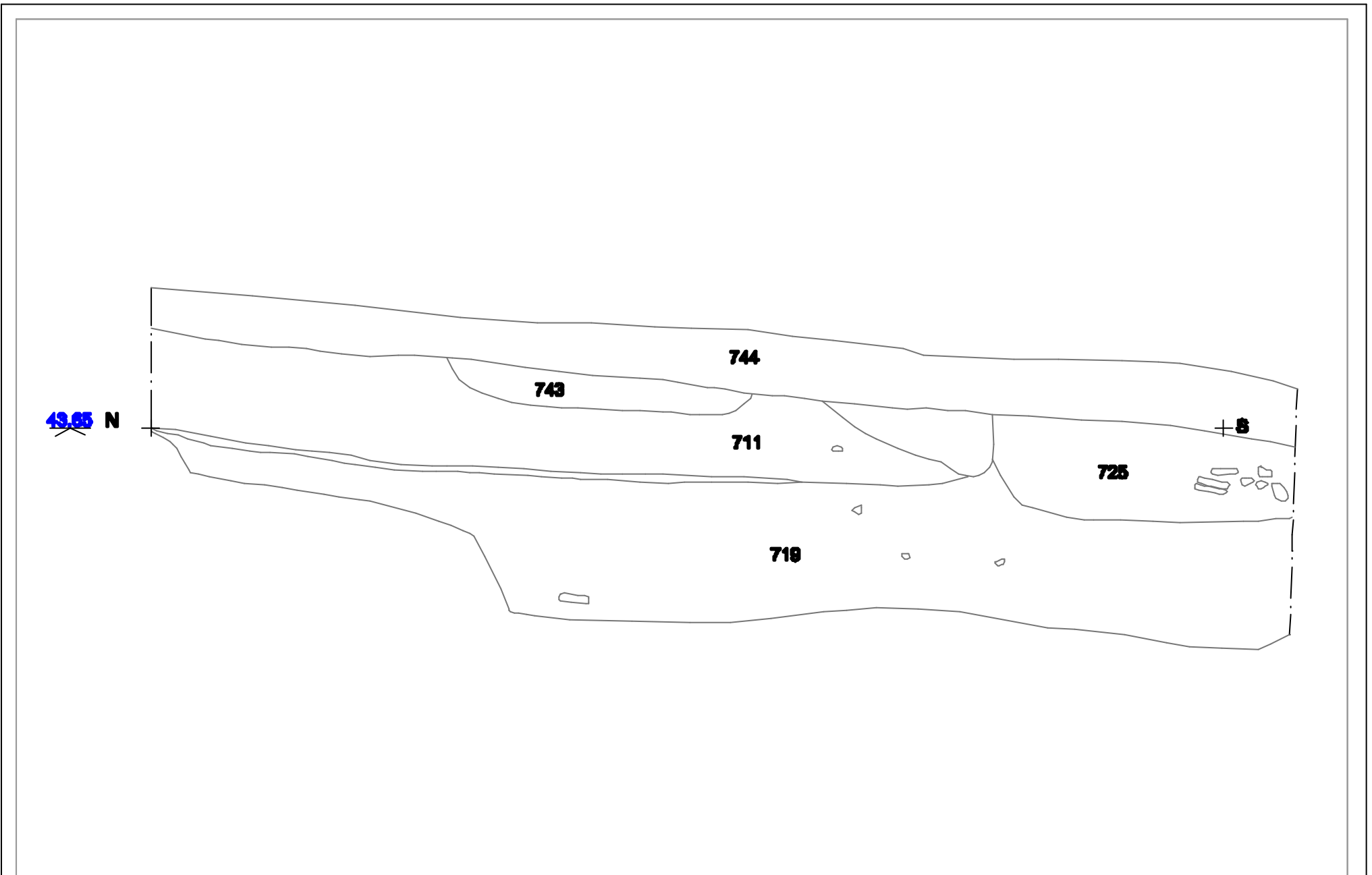


Key:
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 41.20m level

Scale 1:20 at A4



Figure 14: Area G7 north-facing section 17 of Trench 1



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41.28m level

Scale 1:20 at A4



Figure 15: Area G7 west-facing section of Trench 2

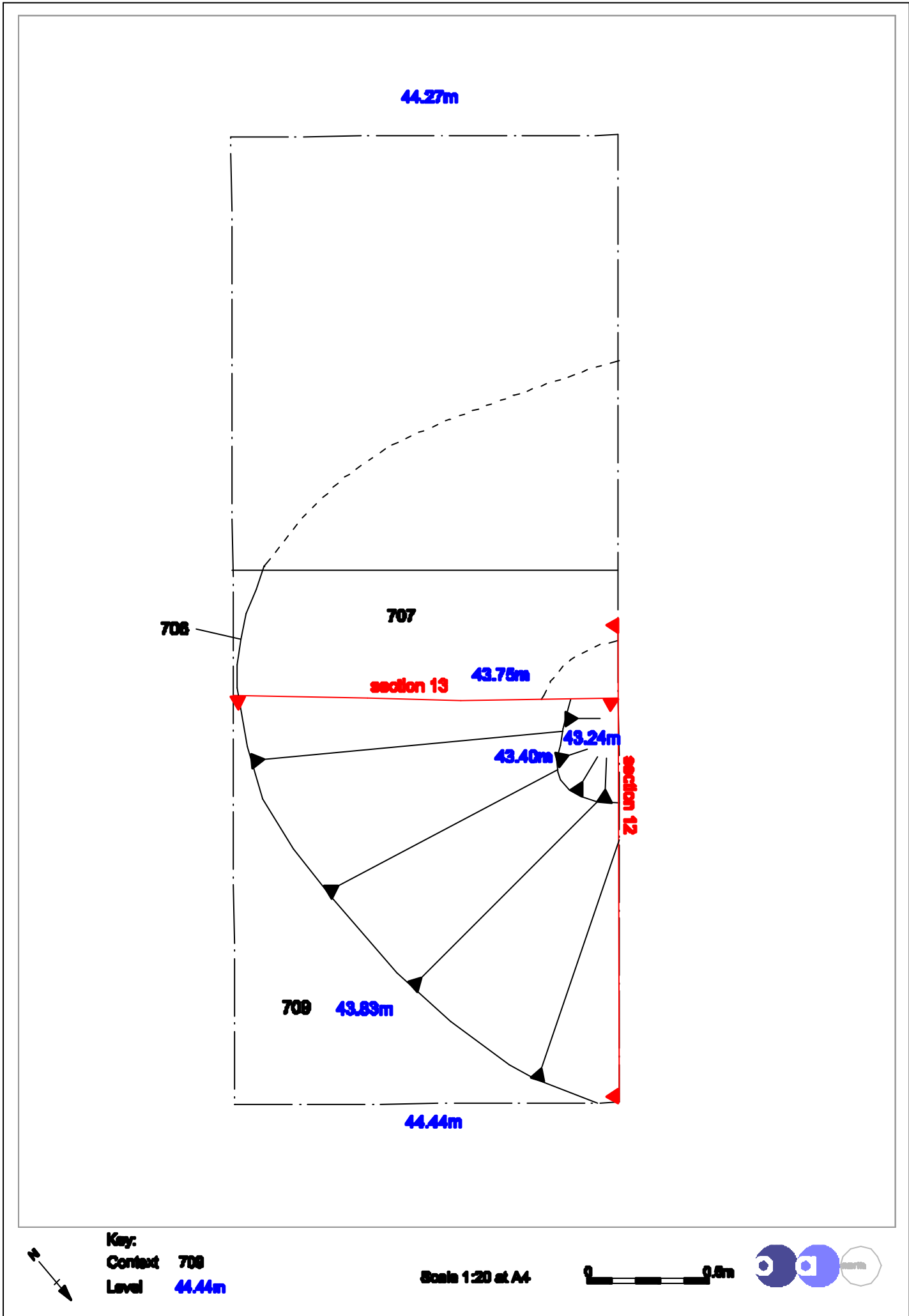
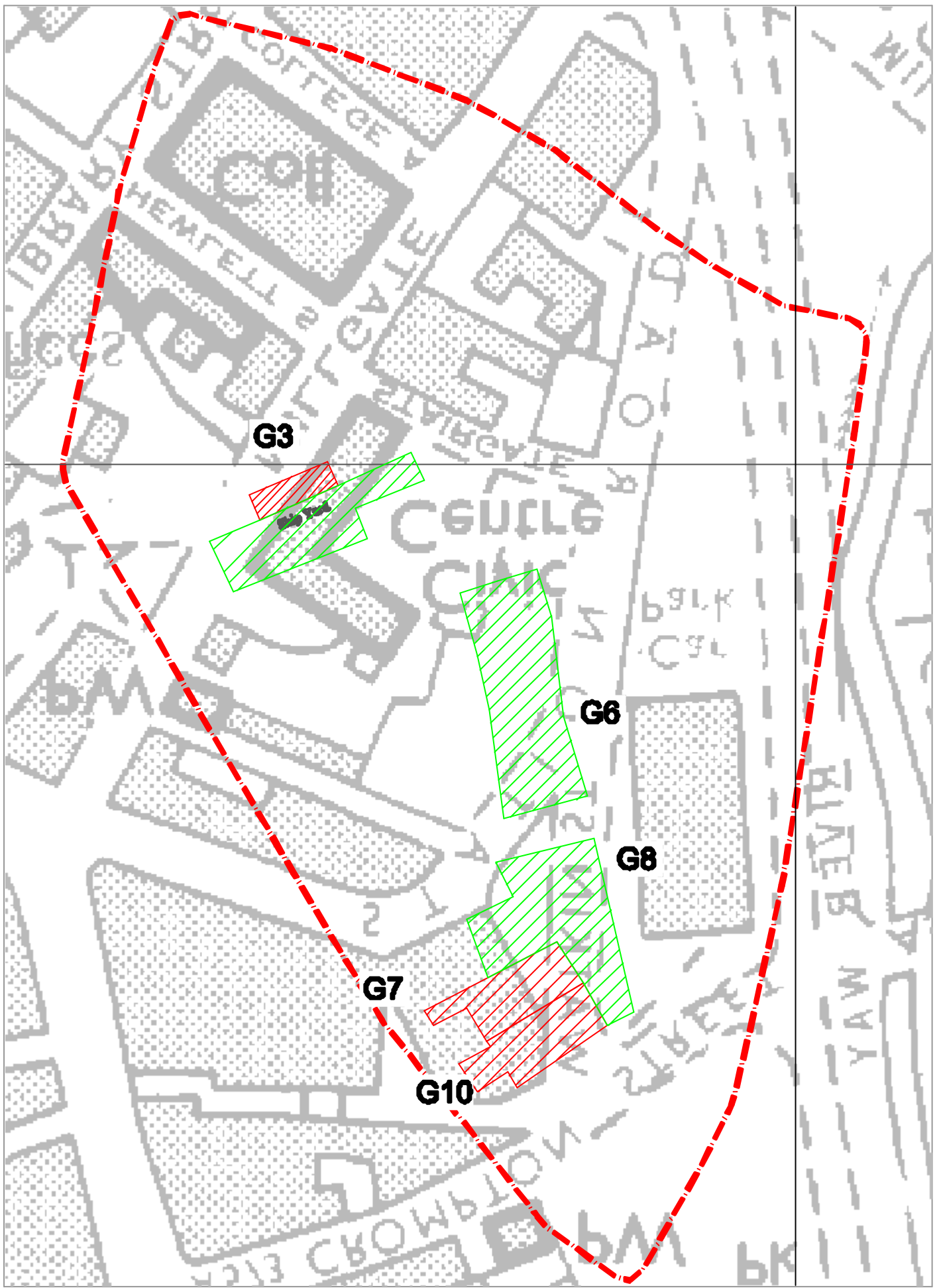
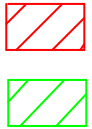


Figure 16: Area G7, plan of Trench 3



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High Potential - Area Recommended
for Further Excavation

Moderate Potential - Area Recommended
for Watching Brief



Not to Scale

Figure 17: Zoning of Archaeological Potential



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Plate 2: Area G2, Trench 1, tip layers representing the infill deposition of the River Douglas during the 19th century



Plate 3: Area G3, general view of Trench 1



Plate 4: Area G3, section excavated through sequence of inter-cutting pits in Trench 1



Plate 5: Area G3, wooden planks exposed within pit 335, Trench 1



Plate 6: The north-facing elevation of a cellar excavated at the north end of Trench 1, Area G3



Plate 7: Area G3, general view along western part of Trench 2



Plate 8: Area G3, inter-cutting pits *1224*, *385*, *1210* exposed in Trench 2



Plate 9: Stone wall **324** exposed at the eastern end of Trench 2, Area G3



Plate 10: Medieval pit **315** prior to excavation in Trench 3, Area G3



Plate 11: Area G3, Trench 3, looking north at wall 325



Plate 12: Cellar exposed within Trench 4, Area G3



Plate 13: Area G4, Trench 1



Plate 14: Area G4, Trench 2



Plate 15: Area G5, Trench 1



Plate 16: Area G5, Trench 2, showing structure 507



Plate 17: Area G5, Trench 3, showing brick structure *514*



Plate 18: Area G5, Trench 5, showing wall *519*



Plate 19: Area G5, Trench 6



Plate 20: Area G6, Trench 4, inter-cutting pits **616**, **621**, and **623**



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Plate 23: Area G6, Trench 7, showing wall **640**



Plate 24: Area G6, Trench 8



Plate 25: Roman hearth (723) exposed within Area G7, Trench 1



Plate 26: Area G7, Trench 2



Plate 27: Area G8, Trench 1, south-facing section showing possible Roman hearth **816**



Plate 28: Area G8, Trench 1, showing possible Roman hearth **816**



Plate 29: Area G10, Trench 1, showing cellar floor



Plate 30: Area G10, Trench 2, showing Roman soil horizons cut by modern services